



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**FREEDOM OF
INFORMATION AND
PRIVACY ACTS
REFERENCE MANUAL**

PART 3 OF 9

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

code of federal regulations

Judicial
Administration

28

PARTS 0 TO 42

Revised as of July 1, 1994

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Subpart B—Production or Disclosure in Federal and State Proceedings

- 16.21 Purpose and scope.
- 16.22 General prohibition of production or disclosure in Federal and State proceedings in which the United States is not a party.
- 16.23 General disclosure authority in Federal and State proceedings in which the United States is a party.
- 16.24 Procedure in the event of a demand where disclosure is not otherwise authorized.
- 16.25 Final action by the Deputy or Associate Attorney General.
- 16.26 Considerations in determining whether production or disclosure should be made pursuant to a demand.
- 16.27 Procedure in the event a department decision concerning a demand is not made prior to the time a response to the demand is required.
- 16.28 Procedure in the event of an adverse ruling.
- 16.29 Delegation by Assistant Attorneys General.

APPENDIX TO SUBPART B—REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR LITIGATION, ANTI-TRUST DIVISION, TO AUTHORIZE PRODUCTION OR DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL OR INFORMATION

Subpart C—Production of FBI Identification Records in Response to Written Requests by Subjects Thereof

- 16.30 Purpose and scope.
- 16.31 Definition of identification record.
- 16.32 Procedure to obtain an identification record.
- 16.33 Fee for production of identification record.
- 16.34 Procedure to obtain change, correction or updating of identification records.

Subpart D—Protection of Privacy and Access to Individual Records Under the Privacy Act of 1974

- 16.40 General provisions.
- 16.41 Requests for access to records.
- 16.42 Responses by components to requests for access to records.
- 16.43 Form and content of component responses.
- 16.44 Classified information.
- 16.45 Records in exempt systems of records.
- 16.46 Access to records.
- 16.47 Fees for access to records.
- 16.48 Appeals from denials of access.
- 16.49 Preservation of records.
- 16.50 Requests for correction of records.
- 16.51 Records not subject to correction.

PART 16—PRODUCTION OR DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL OR INFORMATION

Subpart A—Procedures for Disclosure of Records Under the Freedom of Information Act

- Sec.
- 16.1 General provisions.
- 16.2 Public reference facilities.
- 16.3 Requirements pertaining to requests.
- 16.4 Responses by components to requests.
- 16.5 Form and content of component responses.
- 16.6 Classified information.
- 16.7 Business information.
- 16.8 Appeals.
- 16.9 Preservation of records.
- 16.10 Fees.
- 16.11 Other rights and services.

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A—DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

APPENDIX B TO SUBPART A—DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

§ 16.1

28 CFR Ch. I (7-1-94 Edition)

- 16.52 Requests for accounting of record disclosures.
- 16.53 Notice of subpoenas and emergency disclosures.
- 16.54 Security of systems of records.
- 16.55 Contracting record systems.
- 16.56 Use and collection of social security numbers.
- 16.57 Employee standards of conduct.
- 16.58 Other rights and services.

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART D—DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

APPENDIX B TO SUBPART D—DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Subpart E—Exemption of Records Systems Under the Privacy Act

- 16.70 Exemption of the Office of the Attorney General System—limited access.
- 16.71 Exemption of the Office of the Deputy Attorney General System—limited access.
- 16.72 Exemption of Office of the Associate Attorney General System—limited access.
- 16.73 Exemption of Office of Legal Policy System—limited access.
- 16.74 Exemption of Office of Intelligence Policy and Review Systems—limited access.
- 16.75 Exemption of the Office of the Inspector General Systems/Limited Access.
- 16.76 Exemption of Justice Management Division.
- 16.77 Exemption of U.S. Trustee Program System—limited access.
- 16.78 Exemption of the Special Counsel for Immigration-Related, Unfair Employment Practices Systems.
- 16.79 Exemption of Pardon Attorney Systems.
- 16.80 Exemption of Office of Professional Responsibility System—limited access.
- 16.81 Exemption of United States Attorneys Systems—limited access.
- 16.82 Exemption of the National Drug Intelligence Center Data Base—limited access.
- 16.83 Exemption of the Executive Office for Immigration Review System—limited access.
- 16.84 Exemption of Immigration Appeals System.
- 16.85 Exemption of U.S. Parole Commission—limited access.
- 16.88 Exemption of Antitrust Division Systems—limited access.
- 16.89 Exemption of Civil Division Systems—limited access.
- 16.90 Exemption of Civil Rights Division Systems.
- 16.91 Exemption of Criminal Division Systems—limited access, as indicated.
- 16.92 Exemption of Land and Natural Resources Division System—limited access, as indicated.

- 16.93 Exemption of Tax Division System—limited access.
- 16.96 Exemption of Federal Bureau of Investigation Systems—limited access.
- 16.97 Exemption of Bureau of Prisons Systems—limited access.
- 16.98 Exemption of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)—limited access.
- 16.99 Exemption of Immigration and Naturalization Service System—limited access.
- 16.100 Exemption of Office of Justice Programs—limited access.
- 16.101 Exemption of U.S. Marshals Service Systems—limited access, as indicated.
- 16.102 Exemption of Drug Enforcement Administration and Immigration and Naturalization Service Joint System of Records.
- 16.103 Exemption of the INTERPOL—United States National Central Bureau (INTERPOL-USNCB) System.

Subpart F—Public Observation of Parole Commission Meetings

- 16.200 Definitions.
- 16.201 Voting by the Commissioners without joint deliberation.
- 16.202 Open meetings.
- 16.203 Closed meetings—Formal procedure.
- 16.204 Public notice.
- 16.205 Closed meetings—Informal procedures.
- 16.206 Transcripts, minutes, and miscellaneous documents concerning Commission meetings.
- 16.207 Public access to nonexempt transcripts and minutes of closed Commission meetings—Documents used at meetings—Record retention.
- 16.208 Annual report.

APPENDIX I TO PART 16—COMPONENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301, 552, 552a, 552b(g), 553; 18 U.S.C. 4203(a)(1); 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 534; 31 U.S.C. 3717, 9701.

Subpart A—Procedures for Disclosure of Records Under the Freedom of Information Act

SOURCE: Order No. 1055-84, 49 FR 12254, Mar. 29, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 16.1 General provisions.

(a) This subpart contains the regulations of the Department of Justice implementing the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), 5 U.S.C. 552. All requests for records that are not processed under subparts C or D of this shall be processed under this subpart. Information customarily furnished to

the public in the regular course of the performance of official duties may continue to be furnished to the public without complying with this subpart, provided that the furnishing of such information would not violate the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a, and would not be inconsistent with subparts C, D, or E of this part. To the extent permitted by other laws, the Department will also consider making available records which it is permitted to withhold under the FOIA if it determines that such disclosure could be in the public interest.

(b) As used in this subpart, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) *Appeal* means the appeal by a requester of an adverse determination of his request, as described in 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(6)(A)(ii).

(2) *Agency* has the meaning given in 5 U.S.C. 551(1) and 5 U.S.C. 552(e).

(3) *Component* means each separate bureau, office, board, division, commission, service, or administration of the Department of Justice.

(4) *Request* means any request for records made pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(3).

(5) *Requester* means any person who makes a request to a component.

(6) *Business information* means trade secrets or other commercial or financial information.

(7) *Business submitter* means any commercial entity which provides business information to the Department of Justice and which has a proprietary interest in the information.

(c) The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy, shall be responsible to the Attorney General for all matters pertaining to the administration of this subpart within the Department of Justice. The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy, may take or direct such actions, directly or through the Office of Information and Privacy within the Office of Legal Policy, to carry out this responsibility as he deems necessary.

(d) Components of the Department of Justice shall comply with the time limits set forth in the FOIA for responding to and processing requests and appeals, unless there are exceptional circumstances within the mean-

ing of 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(6)(C). A component shall notify a requester whenever the component is unable to respond to or process the request or appeal within the time limits established by the FOIA. Components shall respond to and process requests and appeals in their approximate order of receipt, to the extent consistent with sound administrative practice.

§ 16.2 Public reference facilities.

(a) The Department of Justice shall maintain public reading rooms or areas at the locations listed below:

(1) United States Attorneys and United States Marshals—at the principal offices of the United States Attorneys listed in the United States Government Manual;

(2) Federal Bureau of Investigation—at the J. Edgar Hoover Building, 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC;

(3) Immigration and Naturalization Service—at the Central Office, 425 I Street NW., Washington, DC, and at each District Office in the United States listed in the United States Government Manual;

(4) Drug Enforcement Administration—in Room 1207, 1405 I Street NW., Washington, DC;

(5) Civil Rights Division—in Room 948, 320 First Street, NW., Washington, DC;

(6) Community Relations Service—in Suite 330, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, Maryland;

(7) Office of the Pardon Attorney—in Suite 490, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, Maryland;

(8) United States Parole Commission—on the Fourth Floor, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, Maryland;

(9) Office of Justice Programs—in Room 1268 B, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, DC;

(10) Foreign Claims Settlement Commission—in Room 400, 1120 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC;

(11) Executive Office For Immigration Review (Board of Immigration Appeals)—in Suite 1609, 5203 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia;

(12) INTERPOL—in Room 907, 806 15th Street, NW., Washington, DC;

(13) All other components of the Department of Justice—at the Department of Justice, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

The public reference facilities of all components shall contain the materials relating to those components which are required by 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2) to be made available for public inspection and copying.

(b) Each component shall maintain, make available for public inspection and copying, and publish each quarter a current index of the materials available at its public reading room or area which are required to be indexed under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2). However, if a component determines by order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER that publication of such an index would be unnecessary or impracticable, then it shall not be required to publish the index.

(c) Each component is responsible for determining which materials it generates or maintains are required to be indexed under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2). The Justice Management Division shall ensure that a current index of all materials required to be indexed under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2) is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, except to the extent that such publication is considered unnecessary or impracticable and an order to that effect is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[Order No. 1055-84, 49 FR 12254, Mar. 29, 1984, as amended by Order No. 1286-88, 53 FR 27161, July 19, 1988]

§ 16.3 Requirements pertaining to requests.

(a) *How made and addressed.* A requester may make a request under this subpart for a record of the Department of Justice by writing to the component that maintains the record. A request should be sent to the component at its proper address and both the envelope and the request itself should be clearly marked: "Freedom of Information Act Request." (appendix I to this part lists the components of the Department and their addresses. The functions of each component are summarized in part 0 of this title and in the description of the Department and its components in the United States Government Manual, which is issued annually and is avail-

able from the Superintendent of Documents.) A requester in need of guidance in defining a request or determining the proper component to which he should send his request may write to the FOIA/PA Section, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Requests for certain historical records of the Department maintained in National Archives and Records Service centers must be directed to the General Services Administration in accordance with its regulations.

(b) *Request must reasonably describe the records sought.* A request must describe the records sought in sufficient detail to enable Department personnel to locate the records with a reasonable amount of effort. A request for a specific category of records shall be regarded as fulfilling this requirement if it enables responsive records to be identified by a technique or process that is not unreasonably burdensome or disruptive of Department operations. Wherever possible, a request should include specific information about each record sought, such as date, title or name, author, recipient, and subject matter of the record. In addition, if the request seeks records pertaining to pending litigation, the request should indicate the title of the case, the court in which the case was filed, and the nature of the case. To the extent possible, requesters are encouraged also to include in their requests the file designations of the records they seek. If a component determines that a request does not reasonably describe the records sought, the component shall either advise the requester what additional information is needed or otherwise state why the request is insufficient. The component also shall extend to the requester an opportunity to confer with Department personnel with the objective of reformulating the request in a manner which will meet the requirements of this section.

(c) *Agreement to pay fees.* The filing of a request under this subpart shall be deemed to constitute an agreement by the requester to pay all applicable fees charged under § 16.10 of this subpart up to \$25, unless a waiver of fees is sought. The component responsible for re-

Department of Justice

sponding to the request shall confirm this agreement in its letter of acknowledgement to the requester. When filing a request, a requester may specify a willingness to pay a greater amount, if applicable.

§ 16.4 Responses by components to requests.

(a) *In general.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, the component that: (1) First receives a request for a record; and (2) has possession of the requested record is the component ordinarily responsible for responding to the request.

(b) *Authority to grant or deny requests.* The head of a component, or his designee, is authorized to grant or deny any request for a record of that component.

(c) *Initial action by the receiving component.* When a component receives a request for a record in its possession, the component shall promptly determine whether another component, or another agency of the Government, is better able to determine: (1) Whether the record is exempt, to any extent, from mandatory disclosure under the FOIA; and (2) whether the record, if exempt to any extent from mandatory disclosure under the FOIA, should nonetheless be released to the requester as a matter of discretion. If the receiving component determines that it is the component or agency best able to determine whether or not to disclose the record in response to the request, then the receiving component shall respond to the request. If the receiving component determines that it is not the component or agency best able to determine whether or not to disclose the record in response to the request, the receiving component shall either:

(i) Respond to the request, after consulting with the component or other agency best able to determine whether or not to disclose the record and with any other component or agency having a substantial interest in the requested record or the information contained therein; or

(ii) Refer the responsibility for responding to the request to the component best able to determine whether or not to disclose the record, or to another agency that generated or origi-

nated the record, but only if the component or agency is subject to the provisions of the FOIA.

Under ordinary circumstances, the component or agency that generated or originated a requested record is presumed to be the component or agency best able to determine whether or not to disclose the record in response to the request. However, this section shall prohibit a component that generated or originated a requested record from referring responsibility for responding to the request to another component or agency that generated or originated the requested record, if that the other component has a substantial interest in the requested record or the information contained therein.

(d) *Law enforcement.* Whenever a request is made for a record containing information that relates to an investigation of a violation of criminal law or national law enforcement process which was generated or originated by another component or agency, the receiving component shall refer responsibility for responding to the request to that other component or agency; however, such referral shall be limited only to the information generated or originated by that other component or agency.

(e) *Classified information.* Whenever a request is made for a record containing information which has been or which may be eligible for classification, by another component or agency, under the provisions of Executive Order 12356 or any other order concerning the classification of records, the receiving component shall refer the responsibility for responding to the request to the component or agency that classified the information, or should consider the information in light of its classification. Whenever a component obtains information that has been or may be classified by a component or agency, because it contains information generated or originated by another component or agency, the receiving component shall refer the responsibility for responding to the request to that component or agency that generated or originated the underlying information, or should consider the information in light of its classification. Such referral shall extend to the information contained in the record.

information classified by the other component or agency.

(f) *Notice of referral.* Whenever a component refers all or any part of the responsibility for responding to a request to another component or to another agency, it ordinarily shall notify the requester of the referral and inform the requester of the name and address of each component or agency to which the request has been referred and the portions of the request so referred.

(g) *Agreements regarding consultations and referrals.* No provision of this section shall preclude formal or informal agreements between components, or between a component and another agency, to eliminate the need for consultations or referrals of requests or classes of requests.

(h) *Separate referrals of portions of a request.* Portions of a request may be referred separately to one or more components or to one or more other agencies whenever necessary to process the request in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(i) *Processing of requests that are not properly addressed.* A request that is not properly addressed as specified in § 16.3(a) of this subpart shall be forwarded to the FOIA/PA Section, Justice Management Division, which shall forward the request to the appropriate component or components for processing. A request not addressed to the appropriate component will be deemed not to have been received by the Department of Justice until the FOIA/PA Section has forwarded the request to the appropriate component and that component has received the request, or until the request would have been so forwarded and received with the exercise of reasonable diligence by Department personnel. A component receiving an improperly addressed request forwarded by the FOIA/PA Section shall notify the requester of the date on which it received the request.

(j) *Date for determining responsive records.* In determining records responsive to a request, a component ordinarily will include only those records within the component's possession and control as of the date of its receipt of the request.

§ 16.5 Form and content of component responses.

(a) *Form of notice granting a request.* After a component has made a determination to grant a request in whole or in part, the component shall so notify the requester in writing. The notice shall describe the manner in which the record will be disclosed, whether by providing a copy of the record to the requester or by making a copy of the record available to the requester for inspection at a reasonable time and place. The procedure for such an inspection shall not unreasonably disrupt the operations of the component. The component shall inform the requester in the notice of any fees to be charged in accordance with the provisions of § 16.10 of this subpart.

(b) *Form of notice denying a request.* A component denying a request in whole or in part shall so notify the requester in writing. The notice must be signed by the head of the component, or his designee, and shall include:

(1) The name and title or position of the person responsible for the denial;

(2) A brief statement of the reasons for the denial, including the FOIA exemption or exemptions which the component has relied upon in denying the request and a brief explanation of the manner in which the exemption or exemptions apply to each record withheld; and

(3) A statement that the denial may be appealed under § 16.8(a) and a description of the requirements of that subsection.

(c) *Record cannot be located or has been destroyed.* If a requested record cannot be located from the information supplied, or is known or believed to have been destroyed or otherwise disposed of, the component shall so notify the requester in writing.

§ 16.6 Classified information.

In processing a request for information that is classified or classifiable under Executive Order 12356 or any other Executive order concerning the classification of records, a component shall review the information to determine whether it warrants classification. Information which does not warrant classification shall not be withheld from a requester on the basis of 5

U.S.C. 552(b)(1). The Office of Information and Privacy shall, upon receipt of any appeal involving classified or classifiable information, take appropriate action to ensure compliance with part 17 of this chapter.

§ 16.7 Business information.

(a) *In general.* Business information provided to the Department of Justice by a submitter shall not be disclosed pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act request except in accordance with this section.

(b) *Definitions.* The following definitions are used in reference to this section:

Business information means commercial or financial information provided to the Department by a submitter that arguably is protected from disclosure under Exemption 4 of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4).

Submitter means any person or entity who provides business information, directly or indirectly, to the Department. The term includes, but is not limited to, corporations, state governments and foreign governments.

(c) *Notice to submitters.* A component shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide a submitter with prompt written notice of a Freedom of Information Act request or administrative appeal encompassing its business information wherever required under paragraph (d) of this section, except as is provided for in paragraph (i) of this section, in order to afford the submitter an opportunity to object to disclosure pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section. Such written notice shall either describe the exact nature of the business information requested or provide copies of the records or portions thereof containing the business information. The requester also shall be notified that notice and an opportunity to object are being provided to a submitter.

(d) *When notice is required.* Notice shall be given to a submitter whenever: (1) The information has been designated in good faith by the submitter as information deemed protected from disclosure under Exemption 4, or (2) the component has reason to believe that the information may be protected from disclosure under Exemption 4.

(e) *Designation of business information.* Submitters of business information shall use good-faith efforts to designate, by appropriate markings, either at the time of submission or at a reasonable time thereafter, those portions of their submissions which they deem to be protected from disclosure under Exemption 4. Such designations shall be deemed to have expired ten years after the date of the submission unless the submitter requests, and provides reasonable justification for, a designation period of greater duration.

(f) *Opportunity to object to disclosure.* Through the notice described in paragraph (c) of this section, a component shall afford a submitter a reasonable period of time within which to provide the component with a detailed written statement of any objection to disclosure. Such statement shall specify all grounds for withholding any of the information under any exemption of the Freedom of Information Act and, in the case of Exemption 4, shall demonstrate why the information is contended to be a trade secret or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential. Whenever possible, the submitter's claim of confidentiality should be supported by a statement or certification by an officer or authorized representative of the submitter. Information provided by a submitter pursuant to this paragraph may itself be subject to disclosure under the FOIA.

(g) *Notice of intent to disclose.* A component shall consider carefully a submitter's objections and specific grounds for nondisclosure prior to determining whether to disclose business information. Whenever a component decides to disclose business information over the objection of a submitter, the component shall forward to the submitter a written notice which shall include:

(1) A statement of the reasons for which the submitter's disclosure objections were not sustained;

(2) A description of the business information to be disclosed; and

(3) A specified disclosure date.

Such notice of intent to disclose shall be forwarded to the submitter a reasonable number of days prior to the

specified disclosure date and the requester shall be notified likewise.

(h) *Notice of FOIA lawsuit.* Whenever a requester brings suit seeking to compel disclosure of business information, the component shall promptly notify the submitter.

(i) *Exceptions to notice requirements.* The notice requirements of paragraph (c) of this section shall not apply if:

(1) The component determines that the information should not be disclosed;

(2) The information lawfully has been published or has been officially made available to the public;

(3) Disclosure of the information is required by law (other than 5 U.S.C. 552); or

(4) The designation made by the submitter in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section appears obviously frivolous; except that, in such case, the component shall provide the submitter with written notice of any final administrative decision to disclose business information within a reasonable number of days prior to a specified disclosure date.

(Order No. 1286-88, 53 FR 27161, July 19, 1988)

§ 16.8 Appeals.

(a) *Appeals to the Attorney General.* When a request for access to records or for a waiver of fees has been denied in whole or in part, or when a component fails to respond to a request within the time limits set forth in the FOIA, the requester may appeal the denial of the request to the Attorney General within 30 days of his receipt of a notice denying his request. An appeal to the Attorney General shall be made in writing and addressed to the Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20530. Both the envelope and the letter of appeal itself must be clearly marked: "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." An appeal not so addressed and marked will be forwarded to the Office of Information and Privacy as soon as it is identified. An appeal that is improperly addressed will be deemed not to have been received by the Department until the Office of Information and Privacy receives the appeal, or would have done so with the

exercise of reasonable diligence by Department personnel.

(b) *Action on appeals by the Office of Information and Privacy.* Unless the Attorney General otherwise directs, the Director, Office of Information and Privacy, under the supervision of the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy, shall act on behalf of the Attorney General on all appeals under this section, except that:

(1) In the case of a denial of a request by the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy, the Attorney General or his designee shall act on the appeal, and

(2) A denial of a request by the Attorney General shall constitute the final action of the Department on that request.

(c) *Form of action on appeal.* The disposition of an appeal shall be in writing. A decision affirming in whole or in part the denial of a request shall include a brief statement of the reason or reasons for the affirmance, including each FOIA exemption relied upon and its relation to each record withheld, and a statement that judicial review of the denial is available in the U.S. District Court for the judicial district in which the requester resides or has his principal place of business, the judicial district in which the requested records are located, or the District of Columbia. If the denial of a request is reversed on appeal, the requester shall be so notified and the request shall be processed promptly in accordance with the decision on appeal.

§ 16.9 Preservation of records.

Each component shall preserve all correspondence relating to the requests it receives under this subpart, and all records processed pursuant to such requests, until such time as the destruction of such correspondence and records is authorized pursuant to title 44 of the U.S. Code. Under no circumstances shall records be destroyed while they are the subject of a pending request, appeal, or lawsuit under the Act.

§ 16.10 Fees.

(a) *In general.* Fees pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552 shall be assessed according to the schedule contained in paragraph

(b) of this section for services rendered by components in responding to and processing requests for records under this subpart. All fees so assessed shall be charged to the requester, except where the charging of fees is limited under paragraph (c) of this section or where a waiver or reduction of fees is granted under paragraph (d) of this section. A component shall collect all applicable fees before making copies of requested records available to a requester. Requesters shall pay fees by check or money order made payable to the Treasury of the United States.

(b) *Charges.* In responding to requests under this subpart, the following fees shall be assessed, unless a waiver or reduction of fees has been granted pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section:

(1) *Search.* (i) No search fee shall be assessed with respect to requests by educational institutions, noncommercial scientific institutions, and representatives of the news media (as defined in paragraph (j) (6), (7) and (8) of this section, respectively). Search fees shall be assessed with respect to all other requests, subject to the limitations of paragraph (c) of this section. Components may assess fees for time spent searching even if they fail to locate any respective record or where records located are subsequently determined to be entirely exempt from disclosure.

(ii) For each quarter hour spent by clerical personnel in searching for and retrieving a requested record, the fee shall be \$2.25. Where a search and retrieval cannot be performed entirely by clerical personnel—for example, where the identification of records within the scope of a request requires the use of professional personnel—the fee shall be \$4.50 for each quarter hour of search time spent by such professional personnel. Where the time of managerial personnel is required, the fee shall be \$7.50 for each quarter hour of time spent by such managerial personnel.

(iii) For computer searches of records, which may be undertaken through the use of existing programming, requesters shall be charged the actual direct costs of conducting the search, although certain requesters (as defined in paragraph (c)(2) of this section) shall be entitled to the cost

equivalent of two hours of manual search time without charge. These direct costs shall include the cost of operating a central processing unit for that portion of operating time that is directly attributable to searching for records responsive to a request, as well as the costs of operator/programmer salary apportionable to the search (no more than \$4.50 per quarter hour of time so spent). A component is not required to alter or develop programming to conduct a search.

(2) *Duplication.* Duplication fees shall be assessed with respect to all requesters, subject to the limitations of paragraph (c) of this section. For a paper photocopy of a record (no more than one copy of which need be supplied) the fee shall be \$0.10 per page. For copies produced by computer, such as tapes or printouts, components shall charge the actual direct costs, including operator time, of producing the copy. For other methods of duplication, components shall charge the actual direct costs of duplicating a record.

(3) *Review.* (i) Review fees shall be assessed with respect to only those requesters who seek records for a commercial use, as defined in paragraph (j)(5) of this section. For each quarter hour spent by agency personnel in reviewing a requested record for possible disclosure, the fee shall be \$4.50, except that where the time of managerial personnel is required, the fee shall be \$7.50 for each quarter hour of time spent by such managerial personnel.

(ii) Review fees shall be assessed for the initial record review, i.e., all the review undertaken when a component analyzes the applicability of particular exemption to a particular record or record portion at the initial request level. No charge shall be assessed for review at the administrative appeal level of an exemption already applied. However, records or record portions withheld pursuant to an exemption that is subsequently determined not to apply may be reviewed again to determine the applicability of other exemptions not previously considered. The costs of such a subsequent review are properly assessable, particularly where that review is made necessary by a change of circumstances.

(c) *Limitations on charging fees.* (1) No search or review fee shall be charged for a quarter-hour period unless more than half of that period is required for search or review.

(2) Except for requesters seeking records for a commercial use (as defined in paragraph (j)(5) of this section), components shall provide without charge—

(i) The first 100 pages of duplication (or its cost equivalent), and

(ii) The first two hours of search (or its cost equivalent).

(3) Whenever a total fee calculated under paragraph (b) of this section is \$8.00 or less, no fee shall be charged.

(4) The provisions of paragraph (c) (2) and (3) of this section work together. For requesters other than those seeking records for a commercial use, no fee shall be charged unless the cost of search in excess of two hours plus the cost of duplication in excess of 100 pages exceeds \$8.00.

(d) *Waiver or reduction of fees.* (1) Records responsive to a request under 5 U.S.C. 552 shall be furnished without charge or at a charge reduced below that established under paragraph (b) of this section where a component determines, based upon information provided by a requester in support of a fee waiver request or otherwise made known to the component, that disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester. Requests for a waiver or reduction of fees shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

(2) In order to determine whether the first fee waiver requirement is met—i.e., that disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government—components shall consider the following four factors in sequence:

(i) *The subject of the request: Whether the subject of the requested records concerns "the operations or activities of the government."* The subject matter of the requested records, in the context of the request, must specifically concern

identifiable operations or activities of the federal government—with a connection that is direct and clear, not remote or attenuated. Furthermore, the records must be sought for their informative value with respect to those government operations or activities; request for access to records for the intrinsic informational content alone will not satisfy this threshold consideration.

(ii) *The informative value of the information to be disclosed: Whether the disclosure is "likely to contribute" to an understanding of government operations or activities.* The disclosable portions of the requested records must be meaningfully informative on specific government operations or activities in order to hold potential for contribution to increased public understanding of those operations and activities. Disclosure of information that already is in the public domain, in either a duplicative or a substantially identical form, would not be likely to contribute to such understanding, as nothing new would be added to the public record.

(iii) *The contribution to an understanding of the subject by the public likely result from disclosure: Whether disclosure of the requested information will contribute to "public understanding."* The disclosure must contribute to the understanding of the public at large, as opposed to the individual understanding of the requester or a narrow segment of interested persons. A requester's identity and qualifications—e.g., expert in the subject area and ability and intention to effectively convey information to the general public—should be considered. It reasonably may be presumed that a representative of news media (as defined in paragraph (j)(8) of this section) who has access to the means of public dissemination readily will be able to satisfy this consideration. Requests from libraries or other record repositories (or requesters who intend merely to disseminate information to such institutions) shall be analyzed, like those of other requesters, to identify a particular person who represents that he actually will use the requested information in scholarly or other analytic work and then disseminate it to the general public.

(iv) *The significance of the contribution to public understanding: Whether the disclosure is likely to contribute "significantly" to public understanding of government operations or activities.* The public's understanding of the subject matter in question, as compared to the level of public understanding existing prior to the disclosure, must be likely to be enhanced by the disclosure to a significant extent. Components shall not make separate value judgments as to whether information, even though it in fact would contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government, is "important" enough to be made public.

(3) In order to determine whether the second fee waiver requirement is met—i.e., that disclosure of the requested information is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester—components shall consider the following two factors in sequence:

(i) *The existence and magnitude of a commercial interest: Whether the requester has a commercial interest that would be furthered by the requested disclosure.* Components shall consider all commercial interests of the requester (with reference to the definition of "commercial use" in paragraph (j)(5) of this section), or any person on whose behalf the requester may be acting, but shall consider only those interests which would be furthered by the requested disclosure. In assessing the magnitude of identified commercial interests, consideration shall be given to the role that such FOIA-disclosed information plays with respect to those commercial interests, as well as to the extent to which FOIA disclosures serve those interests overall. Requesters shall be given a reasonable opportunity in the administrative process to provide information bearing upon this consideration.

(ii) *The primary interest in disclosure: Whether the magnitude of the identified commercial interest of the requester is sufficiently large, in comparison with the public interest in disclosure, that disclosure is "primarily in the commercial interest of the requester."* A fee waiver or reduction is warranted only where, once the "public interest" standard set out in paragraph (d)(2) of this section is

satisfied, that public interest can fairly be regarded as greater in magnitude than that of the requester's commercial interest in disclosure. Components shall ordinarily presume that, where a news media requester has satisfied the "public interest" standard, that will be the interest primarily served by disclosure to that requester. Disclosure to data brokers or others who compile and market government information for direct economic return shall not be presumed to primarily serve the "public interest."

(4) Where only a portion of the requested records satisfies both of the requirements for a waiver or reduction of fees under this paragraph, a waiver or reduction shall be granted only as to that portion.

(5) Requests for the waiver or reduction of fees shall address each of the factors listed in paragraph (d) (2) and (3) of this section, as they apply to each record request.

(e) *Notice of anticipated fees in excess of \$25.00.* Where a component determines or estimates that the fees to be assessed under this section may amount to more than \$25.00, the component shall notify the requester as soon as practicable of the actual or estimated amount of the fees, unless the requester has indicated in advance his willingness to pay fees as high as those anticipated. (If only a portion of the fee can be estimated readily, the component shall advise the requester that the estimated fee may be only a portion of the total fee.) In cases where a requester has been notified that actual or estimated fees may amount to more than \$25.00, the request will be deemed not to have been received until the requester has agreed to pay the anticipated total fee. A notice to the requester pursuant to this paragraph shall offer him the opportunity to confer with Department personnel in order to reformulate his request to meet his needs at a lower cost.

(f) *Aggregating requests.* Where a component reasonably believes that a requester or a group of requesters acting in concert is attempting to divide a request into a series of requests for the purpose of evading the assessment of fees, the component may aggregate any such requests and charge accordingly.

Components may presume that multiple requests of this type made within a 30-day period have been made in order to evade fees. Where requests are separated by a longer period, components shall aggregate them only where there exists a solid basis for determining that such aggregation is warranted, e.g., where the requests involve clearly related matters. Multiple requests involving unrelated matters shall not be aggregated.

(g) *Advance payments.* (1) Where a component estimates that a total fee to be assessed under this section is likely to exceed \$250.00, it may require the requester to make an advance payment of an amount up to the entire estimated fee before beginning to process the request, except where it receives a satisfactory assurance of full payment from a requester with a history of prompt payment.

(2) Where a requester has previously failed to pay a records access fee within 30 days of the date of billing, a component may require the requester to pay the full amount owed, plus any applicable interest (as provided for in paragraph (h) of this section), and to make an advance payment of the full amount of any estimated fee before the component begins to process a new request or continues to process a pending request from that requester.

(3) For requests other than those described in paragraphs (g) (1) and (2) of this section, a component shall not require the requester to make an advance payment, i.e., a payment made before work is commenced or continued on a request. Payment owed for work already completed is not an advance payment.

(4) Where a component acts under paragraph (g) (1) or (2) of this section, the administrative time limits prescribed in subsection (a)(6) of the FOIA for the processing of an initial request or an appeal, plus permissible extensions of these time limits, shall be deemed not to begin to run until the component has received payment of the assessed fee.

(h) *Charging interest.* Components may assess interest charges on an unpaid bill starting on the 31st day following the day on which the bill was sent to the requester. Once a fee pay-

ment has been received by a component, even if not processed, the accrual of interest shall be stayed. Interest charges shall be assessed at the rate prescribed in section 3717 of title 31 U.S.C. and shall accrue from the date of the billing. Components shall follow the provisions of the Debt Collection Act of 1982, Public Law 97-265 (Oct. 25, 1982), and its implementing procedures, including the use of consumer reporting agencies, collection agencies, and offset.

(i) *Other statutes specifically providing for fees.* (1) The fee schedule of this section does not apply with respect to the charging of fees under a statute specifically providing for setting the level of fees for particular types of records—i.e., any statute that specifically requires a government entity such as the Government Printing Office or the National Technical Information Service, to set and collect fees for particular types of records—in order to:

(i) Serve both the general public and private sector organizations by conveniently making available government information;

(ii) Ensure that groups and individuals pay the cost of publications and other services that are for their special use so that these costs are not borne by the general taxpaying public;

(iii) Operate an information-dissemination activity on a self-sustaining basis to the maximum extent possible; or

(iv) Return revenue to the Treasury for defraying, wholly or in part, appropriated funds used to pay the cost of disseminating government information.

(2) Where records responsive to requests are maintained for distribution by agencies operating statutorily based fee schedule programs, components shall inform requesters of the steps necessary to obtain records from those sources.

(j) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section:

(1) The term *direct costs* means those expenditures which an agency actually incurs in searching for and duplicating (and, in the case of commercial use requesters, reviewing) records to respond to a FOIA request. Direct costs include, for example the salary of the

employee performing the work (the basic rate of pay for the employee plus 16 percent of that rate to cover benefits) and the cost of operating duplicating machinery. Not included in direct costs are overhead expenses such as costs of space and heating or lighting of the facility in which the records are stored.

(2) The term *search* includes all time spent looking for material that is responsive to a request, including page-by-page or line-by-line identification of material within documents. Components shall ensure, however, that searches are undertaken in the most efficient and least expensive manner reasonably possible; thus, for example, components shall not engage in line-by-line search where merely duplicating an entire document would be quicker and less expensive.

(3) The term *duplication* refers to the process of making a copy of a record necessary to respond to a FOIA request. Such copies can take the form of paper copy, microform, audio-visual materials, or machine-readable documentation (e.g., magnetic tape or disk), among others. The copy provided shall be in a form that is reasonably usable by requesters.

(4) The term *review* refers to the process of examining a record located in response to a request in order to determine whether any portion of it is permitted to be withheld. It also includes processing any record for disclosure, e.g., doing all that is necessary to excise it and otherwise prepare it for release, although review costs shall be recoverable even where there ultimately is no disclosure of a record. Review time does not include time spent resolving general legal or policy issues regarding the application of exemptions.

(5) The term *commercial use* in the context of a request refers to a request from or on behalf of one who seeks information for a use or purpose that furthers the commercial, trade, or profit interests of the requester or the person on whose behalf the request is made, which can include furthering those interests through litigation. Components shall determine, as well as reasonably possible, the use to which a requester will put the records requested. Where

the circumstances of a request suggest that the requester will put the records sought to a commercial use, either because of the nature of the request itself or because a component otherwise has reasonable cause to doubt a requester's stated use, the component shall provide the requester a reasonable opportunity to submit further clarification.

(6) The term *educational institution* refers to a preschool, a public or private elementary or secondary school, an institution of undergraduate higher education, an institution of graduate higher education, an institution of professional education, and an institution of vocational education, which operates a program or programs of scholarly research. To be eligible for inclusion in this category, a requester must show that the request is being made as authorized by and under the auspices of a qualifying institution and that the records are not sought for a commercial use but are sought in furtherance of scholarly research.

(7) The term *noncommercial scientific institution* refers to an institution that is not operated on a "commercial" basis as that term is referenced in paragraph (j)(5) of this section, and which is operated solely for the purpose of conducting scientific research the results of which are not intended to promote any particular product or industry. To be eligible for inclusion in this category, a requester must show that the request is being made as authorized by and under the auspices of a qualifying institution and that the records are not sought for a commercial use but are sought in furtherance of scientific research.

(8) The term *representative of the news media* refers to any person actively gathering news for an entity that is organized and operated to publish or broadcast news to the public. The term *news* means information that is about current events or that would be of current interest to the public. Examples of news media entities include television or radio stations broadcasting to the public at large, and publishers of periodicals (but only in those instances where they can qualify as disseminators of "news") who make their products available for purchase or subscription by the general public. For "free-

lance" journalists to be regarded as working for a news organization, they must demonstrate a solid basis for expecting publication through that organization; a publication contract would be the clearest proof, but components shall also look to the past publication record of a requester in making this determination. To be eligible for inclusion in this category, a requester also must not be seeking the requested records for a commercial use. In this regard, a request for records supporting the news dissemination function of the requester shall not be considered to be for a commercial use.

(k) *Charges for other services and materials.* Apart from the other provisions of this section, where a component elects, as a matter of administrative discretion, to comply with a request for a special service or materials, such as certifying that records are true copies or sending them other than by ordinary mail, the actual direct costs of providing the service or materials shall be charged.

[Order 1212-87, 52 FR 33231, Sept. 2, 1987]

APPENDIX TO SUBCHAPTER E—TEMPORARY REGULATIONS

[EDITORIAL NOTE: The following is a list of temporary regulations, except delegations of authority, which relate to Federal personnel management and are in effect as of the revision date of this volume.]

FPMR Temp. Reg.	Subject	Expires	FR Publication
¹ E-90	Ordering items from the GSA Supply Catalog.	July 31, 1989	53 FR 29234, Aug. 3, 1988
¹ E-90, Supp. 1	do	July 31, 1990	54 FR 31030, July 26, 1989
¹ E-90, Supp. 2	do	July 31, 1991	56 FR 33309, Aug. 15, 1991

¹ This temporary regulation appears in full text below.

6.5(b) of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby delegate authority to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia to:

- (1) Respond initially to requests;
- (2) Grant and deny access to records;
- (3) Communicate directly with the Office of Information and Privacy concerning administrative appeals; and
- (4) Prepare affidavits, litigation reports, and other necessary documents in preparation for civil litigation in suits pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(4)(B).

(b) This authority is limited to those records which are under the custody and control of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. The authority delegated herein may be redelegated.

§ 16.11 Other rights and services.

Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to entitle any person, as a matter of right, to any service or to the disclosure of any record to which such person is not entitled under 5 U.S.C. 552.

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A— DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

1. By virtue of the authority vested in me by § 16.5(b) of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the authority to deny requests under the Freedom of Information Act is delegated to the occupant of the position of Chief, Freedom of Information-Privacy Section, Records Management Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation. This same authority is delegated to the occupant of the position of Special Agent in Charge of any of the field offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for records in their custody and control.

2. This directive is effective June 9, 1987. [46 FR 32021, June 19, 1981, as amended: 46 FR 11625, Mar. 27, 1984]

APPENDIX B TO SUBPART A— DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

- (a) By virtue of the authority vested in me by §

(c) This directive is effective immediately. [49 FR 11625, Mar. 27, 1984]

Subpart B—Production or Disclosure in Federal and State Proceedings

SOURCE: Order No. 919-80, 45 FR 83210, 18, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 16.21 Purpose and scope.

(a) This subpart sets forth procedures to be followed with respect to the production or disclosure of any material contained in the files of the Department, any information relating to the material contained in the files of the

partment, or any information acquired by any person while such person was an employee of the Department as a part of the performance of that person's official duties or because of that person's official status:

(1) In all federal and state proceedings in which the United States is a party; and

(2) In all federal and state proceedings in which the United States is not a party, including any proceedings in which the Department is representing a government employee solely in that employee's individual capacity, when a subpoena, order, or other demand (hereinafter collectively referred to as a "demand") of a court or other authority is issued for such material or information.

(b) For purposes of this subpart, the term *employee of the Department* includes all officers and employees of the United States appointed by, or subject to the supervision, jurisdiction, or control of the Attorney General of the United States, including U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Marshals, U.S. Trustees and members of the staffs of those officials.

(c) Nothing in this subpart is intended to impede the appropriate disclosure, in the absence of a demand, of information by Department law enforcement agencies to federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement, prosecutive, or regulatory agencies.

(d) This subpart is intended only to provide guidance for the internal operations of the Department of Justice, and is not intended to, and does not, and may not be relied upon to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States.

§ 16.22 General prohibition of production or disclosure in Federal and State proceedings in which the United States is not a party.

(a) In any federal or state case or matter in which the United States is not a party, no employee or former employee of the Department of Justice shall, in response to a demand, produce any material contained in the files of the Department, or disclose any information relating to or based upon material contained in the files of the Department, or disclose any information

or produce any material acquired as part of the performance of that person's official duties or because of that person's official status without prior approval of the proper Department official in accordance with §§ 16.24 and 16.25 of this part.

(b) Whenever a demand is made upon an employee or former employee as described in paragraph (a) of this section, the employee shall immediately notify the U.S. Attorney for the district where the issuing authority is located. The responsible United States Attorney shall follow procedures set forth in § 16.24 of this part.

(c) If oral testimony is sought by a demand in any case or matter in which the United States is not a party, an affidavit, or, if that is not feasible, a statement by the party seeking the testimony or by his attorney, setting forth a summary of the testimony sought and its relevance to the proceeding, must be furnished to the responsible U.S. Attorney. Any authorization for testimony by a present or former employee of the Department shall be limited to the scope of the demand as summarized in such statement.

(d) When information other than oral testimony is sought by a demand, the responsible U.S. Attorney shall request a summary of the information sought and its relevance to the proceeding.

§ 16.23 General disclosure authority in Federal and State proceedings in which the United States is a party.

(a) Every attorney in the Department of Justice in charge of any case or matter in which the United States is a party is authorized, after consultation with the "originating component" as defined in § 16.24(a) of this part, to reveal and furnish to any person, including an actual or prospective witness, a grand jury, counsel, or a court, either during or preparatory to a proceeding, such testimony, and relevant unclassified material, documents, or information secured by any attorney, or investigator of the Department of Justice, as such attorney shall deem necessary or desirable to the discharge of the attorney's official duties: *Provided*, Such an attorney shall consider, with respect to any disclosure, the factors set

forth in § 16.26(a) of this part: *And further provided*, An attorney shall not reveal or furnish any material, documents, testimony or information when, in the attorney's judgment, any of the factors specified in § 16.26(b) exists, without the express prior approval by the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the division responsible for the case or proceeding, the Director of the Executive Office for United States Trustees (hereinafter referred to as "the EOUST"), or such persons' designees.

(b) An attorney may seek higher level review at any stage of a proceeding, including prior to the issuance of a court order, when the attorney determines that a factor specified in § 16.26(b) exists or foresees that higher level approval will be required before disclosure of the information or testimony in question. Upon referral of a matter under this subsection, the responsible Assistant Attorney General, the Director of EOUST, or their designees shall follow procedures set forth in § 16.24 of this part.

(c) If oral testimony is sought by a demand in a case or matter in which the United States is a party, an affidavit, or, if that is not feasible, a statement by the party seeking the testimony or by the party's attorney setting forth a summary of the testimony sought must be furnished to the Department attorney handling the case or matter.

§ 16.24 Procedure in the event of a demand where disclosure is not otherwise authorized.

(a) Whenever a matter is referred under § 16.22 of this part to a U.S. Attorney or, under § 16.23 of this part, to an Assistant Attorney General, the Director of the EOUST, or their designees (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "responsible official"), the responsible official shall immediately advise the official in charge of the bureau, division, office, or agency of the Department that was responsible for the collection, assembly, or other preparation of the material demanded or that, at the time the person whose testimony was demanded acquired the information in question, employed such person (hereinafter collectively referred to as

the "originating component's responsible official's designee. In which the responsible official in charge of the component, the responsible official may perform all functions that are vested in the originating component.

(b) The responsible official, subject to the terms of paragraph (a), may authorize the production of a transcript and testimony of a Department employee or the production of material from the originating component if:

(1) There is no objection to the production of the originating component's material.

(2) The demanded material is in the possession, custody, or control of the responsible official, or the responsible official has the authority to obtain the material under the provisions of § 16.26(a) of this part.

(3) None of the factors specified in § 16.26(b) of this part exists or is foreseen.

(c) It is the policy of the Department that the responsible official shall consult with the originating component, the responsible official's designee, or the responsible official's designee's designee, before the production of material from the Department or the originating component. That, when it is collected, assembled, or otherwise prepared in connection with litigation supervised by a Department attorney or by the Assistant Attorney General in charge of a division or the Director of EOUST may require the originating component to obtain the EOUST's approval before the production of such information. However, the responsible official may, at his or her discretion, authorize the production of such testimony or information through negotiation with the originating component, provided that the responsible official is satisfied that the production of such information would not be prejudicial to the Department or the originating component.

(d)(1) In a case in which the United States is not a party, the U.S. Attorney or the Assistant Attorney General may disagree with the responsible official's determination of the propriety of the production of a particular document or material.

Department of Justice

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agree that such testimony or such a disclosure should not be made, they shall determine if the demand involves information that was collected, assembled, or prepared in connection with litigation or an investigation supervised by a division of this Department or the EOUST. If so, the U.S. attorney shall notify the Director of the EOUST or the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the division responsible for such litigation or investigation, who may:

(i) Authorize personally or through a Deputy Assistant Attorney General, the demanded testimony or other disclosure of the information if such testimony or other disclosure, in the Assistant or Deputy Assistant Attorney General's judgment or in the judgment of the Director of the EOUST, is consistent with the factors specified in §16.26(a) of this part, and none of the factors specified in §16.26(b) of this part exists with respect to the demanded disclosure;

(ii) Authorize, personally or by a designee, the responsible official, through negotiations and, if necessary, appropriate motions, to seek to limit the demand to matters, the disclosure of which, through testimony or documents, considerations specified in §16.26 of this part, and otherwise to take all appropriate steps to limit the scope or obtain the withdrawal of a demand; or

(iii) If, after all appropriate steps have been taken to limit the scope or obtain the withdrawal of a demand, the Director of the EOUST or the Assistant or Deputy Assistant Attorney General does not authorize the demanded testimony or other disclosure, refer the matter, personally or through a Deputy Assistant Attorney General, for final resolution to the Deputy or Associate Attorney General, as indicated in §16.25 of this part.

(2) If the demand for testimony or other disclosure in such a case does not involve information that was collected, assembled, or prepared in connection with litigation or an investigation supervised by a division of this Department, the originating component shall decide whether disclosure is appropriate, except that, when especially significant issues are raised, the re-

sponsible official may refer the matter to the Deputy or Associate Attorney General, as indicated in §16.25 of this part. If the originating component determines that disclosure would be appropriate and the responsible official does not refer the matter for higher level review, the responsible official shall take all appropriate steps to limit the scope or obtain the withdrawal of the demand.

(e) In a case in which the United States is a party, the Assistant Attorney General or the Director of the EOUST responsible for the case or matter, or persons' designees, are authorized after consultation with the originating component, to exercise the authority specified in paragraph (d)(1)(i) and (iii) of this section: *Provided*, That if the demand involves information that was collected, assembled, or prepared in connection with litigation or an investigation supervised by a unit of the Department, the responsible official shall notify the other divisions of the Department and the EOUST concerning the demand and the anticipated response. If the originating units of the Department are unable to resolve a disagreement concerning disclosure, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the originating divisions in disagreement, or the Director of the EOUST and the appropriate Assistant Attorney General, may refer the matter to the Deputy or Associate Attorney General, as indicated in §16.25(b) of this part.

(f) In any case or matter in which the responsible official and the originating component agree that it would be appropriate to authorize testimony or otherwise to disclose the information demanded, even if a court were to require, no Department attorney responding to the demand should make any representation that implicates the Department would, in fact, withdraw the demand if directed to do so by a court. After taking all appropriate steps in such cases to limit the scope or obtain the withdrawal of a demand, the responsible official shall refer the matter to the Deputy or Associate Attorney General, as indicated in §16.25 of this part.

(g) In any case or matter in which the Attorney General is personally involved in the claim of privilege,

sponsible official may consult with the Attorney General and proceed in accord with the Attorney General's instructions without subsequent review by the Deputy or Associate Attorney General.

§ 16.25 Final action by the Deputy or Associate Attorney General.

(a) Unless otherwise indicated, all matters to be referred under § 16.24 by an Assistant Attorney General, the Director of the EOUST, or such person's designees to the Deputy or Associate Attorney General shall be referred (1) to the Deputy Attorney General, if the matter is referred personally by or through the designee of an Assistant Attorney General who is within the general supervision of the Deputy Attorney General, or (2) to the Associate Attorney General, in all other cases.

(b) All other matters to be referred under § 16.24 to the Deputy or Associate Attorney General shall be referred (1) to the Deputy Attorney General, if the originating component is within the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General or is an independent agency that, for administrative purposes, is within the Department of Justice, or (2) to the Associate Attorney General, if the originating component is within the supervision of the Associate Attorney General.

(c) Upon referral, the Deputy or Associate Attorney General shall make the final decision and give notice thereof to the responsible official and such other persons as circumstances may warrant.

§ 16.26 Considerations in determining whether production or disclosure should be made pursuant to a demand.

(a) In deciding whether to make disclosures pursuant to a demand, Department officials and attorneys should consider:

(1) Whether such disclosure is appropriate under the rules of procedure governing the case or matter in which the demand arose, and

(2) Whether disclosure is appropriate under the relevant substantive law concerning privilege.

(b) Among the demands in response to which disclosure will not be made by

any Department official are those demands with respect to which any of the following factors exist:

(1) Disclosure would violate a statute, such as the income tax laws, 26 U.S.C. 6103 and 7213, or a rule of procedure, such as the grand jury secrecy rule, F.R.Cr.P., Rule 6(e).

(2) Disclosure would violate a specific regulation;

(3) Disclosure would reveal classified information, unless appropriately declassified by the originating agency.

(4) Disclosure would reveal a confidential source or informant, unless the investigative agency and the source or informant have no objection.

(5) Disclosure would reveal investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, and would interfere with enforcement proceedings or disclose investigative techniques and procedures the effectiveness of which would thereby be impaired.

(6) Disclosure would improperly reveal trade secrets without the owner's consent.

(c) In all cases not involving operations specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this section, the Deputy or Associate Attorney General will authorize disclosure unless, in that person's judgment, after considering paragraph (a) of this section, disclosure is unwarranted. The Deputy or Associate Attorney General will not approve disclosure if the circumstances specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section exist. The Deputy or Associate Attorney General will not approve disclosure if any of the conditions in paragraphs (b)(4) through (b)(6) of this section exist, unless the Deputy or Associate Attorney General determines that the administration of justice requires disclosure. In this regard if disclosure is necessary to pursue a civil or criminal prosecution or affirmative relief, such as an injunction, consideration shall be given to:

(1) The seriousness of the violation or crime involved.

(2) The past history or criminal record of the violator or accused.

(3) The importance of the relief sought.

(4) The importance of the legal issue presented.

(5) Other matters brought to the attention of the Deputy or Associate Attorney General.

(d) Assistant Attorneys General, U.S. Attorneys, the Director of the EOUST, U.S. Trustees, and their designees, are authorized to issue instructions to attorneys and to adopt supervisory practices, consistent with this subpart, in order to help foster consistent application of the foregoing standards and the requirements of this subpart.

§ 16.27 Procedure in the event a department decision concerning a demand is not made prior to the time a response to the demand is required.

If response to a demand is required before the instructions from the appropriate Department official are received, the responsible official or other Department attorney designated for the purpose shall appear and furnish the court or other authority with a copy of the regulations contained in this subpart and inform the court or other authority that the demand has been or is being, as the case may be, referred for the prompt consideration of the appropriate Department official and shall respectfully request the court or authority to stay the demand pending receipt of the requested instructions.

§ 16.28 Procedure in the event of an adverse ruling.

If the court or other authority declines to stay the effect of the demand in response to a request made in accordance with § 16.27 of this chapter pending receipt of instructions, or if the court or other authority rules that the demand must be complied with irrespective of instructions rendered in accordance with §§ 16.24 and 16.25 of this part not to produce the material or disclose the information sought, the employee or former employee upon whom the demand has been made shall, if so directed by the responsible Department official, respectfully decline to comply with the demand. See *United States ex rel. Touhy v. Ragen*, 340 U.S. 462 (1951).

§ 16.29 Delegation by Assistant Attorneys General.

With respect to any function that this subpart permits the designee of an

Assistant Attorney General to perform, the Assistant Attorneys General are authorized to delegate their authority, in any case or matter or any category of cases or matters, to subordinate division officials or U.S. attorneys, as appropriate.

APPENDIX TO SUBPART B—REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR LITIGATION, ANTITRUST DIVISION, TO AUTHORIZE PRODUCTION OR DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL OR INFORMATION

1. By virtue of the authority vested in me by 28 CFR 16.23(b)(1) the authority delegated to me by that section to authorize the production of material and disclosure of information described in 28 CFR 16.21(a) is hereby redelegated to the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Litigation, Antitrust Division.

2. This directive shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[Amdt. No. 960-81, 46 FR 52356, Oct. 27, 1981]

Subpart C—Production of FBI Identification Records in Response to Written Requests by Subjects Thereof

SOURCE: Order No. 556-73, 38 FR 32806, Nov. 28, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

§ 16.30 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains the regulations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, hereafter referred to as the FBI, concerning procedures to be followed when the subject of an identification record requests production thereof. It also contains the procedures for obtaining any change, correction or updating of such record.

§ 16.31 Definition of identification record.

An FBI identification record, often referred to as a "rap sheet", is a listing of certain information taken from fingerprint cards submitted to and retained by the FBI in connection with arrests and, in some instances, includes information taken from fingerprint cards submitted in connection with Federal employment, naturalization, or military service. The identification record includes the name of the agency

or institution which submitted the fingerprint card to the FBI. If the fingerprint card concerns a criminal offense, the identification record includes the date arrested or received, the arrest charge, and the disposition of the arrest if known to the FBI. All arrest data included in an identification record are obtained from fingerprint cards, disposition reports and other reports submitted by agencies having criminal justice responsibilities. Therefore, the FBI Identification Division is not the source of the arrest data reflected on an identification record.

[Order No. 960-81, 46 FR 52356, Oct. 27, 1981]

§ 16.32 Procedure to obtain an identification record.

The subject of an identification record may obtain a copy thereof by submitting a written request via the U.S. mails directly to the FBI, Identification Division, Washington, DC 20537-9700, or may present his/her written request in person during regular business hours to the FBI Identification Division, Room 11262, J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC. Such request must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of identity, which shall consist of name, date and place of birth and a set of rolled-in inked fingerprint impressions placed upon fingerprint cards or forms commonly utilized for applicant or law enforcement purposes by law enforcement agencies.

[Order No. 1134-86, 51 FR 16677, May 6, 1986]

§ 16.33 Fee for production of identification record.

Each written request for production of an identification record must be accompanied by a fee of \$17.00 in the form of a certified check or money order, payable to the Treasury of the United States. This fee is established pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 9701 and is based upon the clerical time beyond the first quarter hour to be spent in searching for, identifying, and reproducing each identification record requested as specified in § 16.10 of this part. Any request for waiver of the fee shall accompany the original request

for the identification record and shall include a claim and proof of indigence.

[Order No. 1494-91, 56 FR 22825, May 17, 1991]

§ 16.34 Procedure to obtain change, correction or updating of identification records.

If, after reviewing his/her identification record, the subject thereof believes that it is incorrect or incomplete in any respect and wishes changes, corrections or updating of the alleged deficiency, he/she should make application directly to the agency which contributed the questioned information. The subject of a record may also direct his/her challenge as to the accuracy or completeness of any entry on his/her record to the Assistant Director of the FBI Identification Division, Washington, DC 20537-9700. The FBI will then forward the challenge to the agency which submitted the data requesting that agency to verify or correct the challenged entry. Upon the receipt of an official communication directly from the agency which contributed the original information, the FBI Identification Division will make changes necessary in accordance with the information supplied by that agency.

[Order No. 1134-86, 51 FR 16677, May 6, 1986]

Subpart D—Protection of Privacy and Access to Individual Records Under the Privacy Act of 1974

SOURCE: Order No. 1055-84, 49 FR 12258, Mar. 29, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 16.40 General provisions.

(a) *Purpose and scope.* This subpart contains the regulations of the Department of Justice implementing the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a. The regulations apply to all records which are contained in systems of records maintained by the Department of Justice and which are retrieved by an individual's name or personal identifier. These regulations set forth the procedures by which an individual may seek access under the Privacy Act to records containing to him, may request correction of such records, or may seek an accounting of disclosures of such records.

by the Department. These regulations are applicable to each component of the Department.

(b) *Transfer of law enforcement records.* The head of a component, or his designee, is authorized to make written requests under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(7) for transfer of records maintained by other agencies which are necessary to carry out an authorized law enforcement activity of the component.

(c) *Definitions.* As used in this subpart, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) *Agency* has the meaning given in 5 U.S.C. 551(1) and 5 U.S.C. 552a(a)(1).

(2) *Component* means each separate bureau, office, board, division, commission, service, or administration of the Department of Justice.

(3) *Record* means any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual which is maintained by any component within a system of records and which contains the individual's name, identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual, such as a fingerprint, voiceprint, or photograph.

(4) *Request for access* means a request made pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(1).

(5) *Request for correction* means a request made pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(2).

(6) *Request for an accounting* means a request made pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3).

(7) *Requester* means an individual who makes either a request for access, a request for correction, or a request for an accounting.

(8) *System of records* means a group of any records under the control of any component from which information is retrieved by the name of an individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to that individual.

§ 16.41 Requests for access to records.

(a) *Procedure for making requests for access to records.* An individual may request access to a record about him by appearing in person or by writing to the component that maintains the record. (appendix I to this part lists the components of the Department of Justice and their addresses. The "Notice of Records Systems" published by the Na-

tional Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, describes the systems of records maintained by all federal agencies, including the Department and its components.) A requester in need of guidance in defining his request may write to the FOIA/PA Section, Justice Management Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20530. A request should be addressed to the component that maintains the requested record. Both the envelope and the request itself should be marked: "Privacy Act Request." Requests for certain historical records of the Department maintained in National Archives and Records Service centers must be directed to the General Services Administration in accordance with its regulations.

(b) *Description of records sought.* A request for access to records must describe the records sought in sufficient detail to enable Department personnel to locate the system of records containing the record with a reasonable amount of effort. Whenever possible, a request for access should describe the nature of the record sought, the date of the record or the period in which the record was compiled, and the name or identifying number of the system of records in which the requester believes the record is kept. The Notices the Department publishes in the FEDERAL REGISTER describing its components' systems of records may require, in appropriate instances, that requests for access to records describe the records sought with even greater specificity.

(c) *Agreement to pay fees.* The filing of a request for access to a record under this subpart shall be deemed to constitute an agreement to pay all applicable fees charged under § 16.47 up to \$25.00. The component responsible for responding to the request shall confirm this agreement in its letter of acknowledgment to the requester. When filing a request, a requester may specify a willingness to pay a greater amount, if applicable.

(d) *Verification of identity.* Any individual who submits a request for access to records must verify his identity in one of the following ways, unless the notice published in the FEDERAL REG-

ISTER describing the relevant system of records provides otherwise:

(1) Any requester making a request in writing must state in his request his full name, current address, and date and place of birth. In addition, a requester must provide with his request an example of his signature, which shall be notarized. Sample forms used for such notarized statement of identity may be obtained from the FOIA/PA Section, Justice Management Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20530. In order to facilitate the identification and location of the requested records, a requester may also, at his option, include in his request his Social Security number.

(2) Any requester submitting a request in person may provide to the component a form of official photographic identification, such as a passport or an identification badge. If a requester is unable to produce a form of photographic identification, he may provide to the component two or more acceptable forms of identification (such as a driver's license or credit card) bearing his name and address.

(e) *Verification of guardianship.* The parent or guardian of a minor (or the guardian of a person judicially determined to be incompetent) who submits a request for access to the records of the minor or incompetent must establish:

(1) His own identity and the identity of the subject of the record, as required in paragraph (d) of this section,

(2) That he is the parent or guardian of the subject of the record, which may be proved by providing a copy of the subject's birth certificate showing parentage or by providing a court order establishing the guardianship, and

(3) That he seeks to act on behalf of the subject of the record.

§ 16.42 Responses by components to requests for access to records.

(a) *In general.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, the component that: (1) First receives a request for access to a record, and (2) has possession of the requested record is the component ordinarily responsible for responding to the request.

(b) *Authority to grant or deny request.* The head of a component, or his designee, is authorized to grant or deny any request for access to a record of that component.

(c) *Initial action by the receiving component.* When a component receives a request for access to a record in its possession, the component shall promptly determine whether another component, or another Government agency, is better able to determine whether the record is exempt, to any extent, from access. If the receiving component determines that it is the component or agency best able to determine whether the record is exempt, to any extent, from access, then the receiving component shall respond to the request. If the receiving component determines that it is not the component or agency best able to determine whether or not the record is exempt from access, the receiving component shall respond to the request, after consulting with the component or agency best able to determine whether or not the record is exempt from access. Under ordinary circumstances, the component or agency that generated or originated a requested record shall be presumed to be the component or agency best able to determine whether or not the record is exempt from access. However, nothing in this section shall prohibit a component that generated or originated a requested record from consulting with another component or agency, if the component that generated or originated the requested record determines that the other component or agency has an interest in the requested record or the information contained therein.

(d) *Law enforcement information.* Whenever a request for access is made for a record containing information which relates to an investigation of a possible violation of criminal law or to a criminal law enforcement proceeding and which was generated or originated by another component or agency, the receiving component shall consult with that other component or agency, as appropriate.

(e) *Classified information.* When a request for access is made for a record containing information which has been classified, or which may be eligible for

classification, by another component or agency under the provision of Executive Order 12356 or any other Executive order concerning the classification of records, the receiving component shall refer the responsibility for responding to the request to the component or agency that classified the information or should consider the information for classification. Whenever a record contains information that has been derivatively classified by a component because it contains information classified by another component or agency, the component shall refer the responsibility for responding to the request to the component or agency that classified the underlying information; however, such referral shall extend only to the information classified by the other component or agency.

(f) *Agreements regarding consultations.* No provision of this section shall preclude formal or informal agreements between components, or between a component and another agency, to eliminate the need for consultations concerning requests or classes of requests.

(g) *Processing of requests for access not properly addressed.* A request for access that is not properly addressed as specified in § 16.41(a) of this subpart shall be forwarded to the FOIA/PA Section, Justice Management Division, which shall forward the request to the appropriate component or components for processing. A request not addressed to the appropriate component will be deemed not to have been received by the Department until the FOIA/PA Section has forwarded the request to the appropriate component and that component has received the request, or until the request would have been so forwarded and received with the exercise of reasonable diligence by Department personnel. A component receiving an improperly addressed request from the FOIA/PA Section shall notify the requester of the date on which it received the request.

(h) *Date for determining responsive records.* In determining records responsive to a request for access, a component ordinarily will include only those records within the component's possession and control as of the date of its receipt of the request.

§ 16.43 Form and content of component responses.

(a) *Form of notice granting request for access.* After a component has made a determination to grant a request for access in whole or in part, the component shall so notify the requester in writing. The notice shall describe the manner in which access to the record will be granted and shall inform the requester of any fees to be charged in accordance with § 16.47 of this subpart.

(b) *Form of notice denying request for access.* A component denying a request for access in whole or in part shall so notify the requester in writing. The notice shall be signed by the head of the responsible component, or his designee, and shall include:

(1) The name and title or position of the person responsible for the denial;

(2) A brief statement of the reason or reasons for the denial, including the Privacy Act exemption or exemptions which the component has relied upon in denying the request and a brief explanation of the manner in which the exemption or exemptions apply to each record withheld; and

(3) A statement that the denial may be appealed under § 16.48(a) of this subpart, and a description of the requirements of that subsection.

(c) *Record cannot be located or has been destroyed.* If a requested record cannot be located from the information supplied, or is known or believed to have been destroyed or otherwise disposed of, the component shall so notify the requester in writing.

(d) *Medical records.* When an individual requests medical records pertaining to himself which are not otherwise exempt from individual access, the component may advise the individual that the records will be provided only to a physician, designated by the individual, who requests the records and establishes his identity in writing. The designated physician shall determine which records should be provided to the individual and which records should not be disclosed to the individual because of possible harm to the individual or another person.

§ 16.44 Classified information.

In processing a request for access to a record containing information that is

classified or classifiable under Executive Order 12356 or any other Executive order concerning the classification of records, a component shall review the information to determine whether it warrants classification. Information which does not warrant classification shall not be withheld from a requester on the basis of 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1). The Office of Information and Privacy shall, upon receipt of any appeal involving classified or classifiable information, take appropriate action to ensure compliance with part 17 of this chapter.

§ 16.45 Records in exempt systems of records.

(a) *Law enforcement records exempted under subsection (k)(2).* Before denying a request by an individual for access to a law enforcement record which has been exempted from access pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), the component must review the requested record to determine whether information in the record has been used or is being used to deny the individual any right, privilege, or benefit for which he is eligible or to which he would otherwise be entitled under federal law. If so, the component shall notify the requester of the existence of the record and disclose such information to the requester, except to the extent that the information would identify a confidential source. In cases where disclosure of information in a law enforcement record could reasonably be expected to identify a confidential source, the record shall not be disclosed to the requester unless the component is able to delete from such information all material which would identify the confidential source.

(b) *Employee background investigations.* When a requester requests access to a record pertaining to a background investigation and the record has been exempted from access pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), the record shall not be disclosed to the requester unless the component is able to delete from such record all information which would identify a confidential source.

§ 16.46 Access to records.

(a) *Manner of access.* A component that has made a determination to grant a request for access shall grant

the requester access to the requested record either by: (1) Providing the requester with a copy of the record or (2) making the record available for inspection by the requester at a reasonable time and place. The component shall in either case charge the requester applicable fees in accordance with the provisions of § 16.47 of this subpart. If a component provides access to a record by making the record available for inspection by the requester, the manner of such inspection shall not unreasonably disrupt the operations of the component.

(b) *Accompanying person.* A requester appearing in person to review his records may be accompanied by another individual of his own choosing. Both the requester and the accompanying person shall be required to sign a form stating that the Department of Justice is authorized to disclose the record in the presence of both individuals.

§ 16.47 Fees for access to records.

(a) *When charged.* A component shall charge fees pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 501 and 5 U.S.C. 552a(f)(5) for the copying of records to afford access to individuals unless the component, in its discretion, waives or reduces the fees for good cause shown. A component shall charge fees only at the rate of \$0.10 per page. For materials other than paper copies the component may charge the direct costs of reproduction, but only if the requester has been notified of such costs before they are incurred. Fees shall not be charged where they would amount, in the aggregate, for one request or for a series of related requests to less than \$3.00. However, a component may, in its discretion, increase the amount of this minimum fee.

(b) *Notice of estimated fees in excess of \$25.* When a component determines or estimates that the fees to be charged under this section may amount to more than \$25, the component shall notify the requester as soon as practicable of the actual or estimated amount of the fee, unless the requester has indicated in advance his willingness to pay a fee as high as that anticipated. (If only a portion of the fee can be estimated readily, the component shall advise the requester that the est-

mated fee may be only a portion of the total fee.) Where the estimated fee exceeds \$25 and a component has so notified the requester, the component will be deemed not to have received the request for access to records until the requester has agreed to pay the anticipated fee. A notice to a requester pursuant to this paragraph shall offer him the opportunity to confer with Department personnel with the object of reformulating his request to meet his needs at a lower cost.

(c) *Form of payment.* Requesters must pay fees by check or money order made payable to the Treasury of the United States.

(d) *Advance deposits.* (1) Where the estimated fee chargeable under this section exceeds \$25, a component may require a requester to make an advance deposit of 25 percent of the estimated fee or an advance payment of \$25, whichever is greater.

(2) Where a requester has previously failed to pay a fee charged under this part, the requester must pay the component or the Department the full amount owed and make an advance deposit of the full amount of any estimated fee before a component shall be required to process a new or pending request for access from that requester.

§ 16.48 Appeals from denials of access.

(a) *Appeals to the Attorney General.* When a component denies in whole or in part a request for access to records, the requester may appeal the denial to the Attorney General within 30 days of his receipt of the notice denying his request. An appeal to the Attorney General shall be made in writing, addressed to the Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20530. Both the envelope and the letter of appeal itself must be clearly marked: "Privacy Act Appeal." An appeal not so addressed and marked shall be forwarded to the Office of Information and Privacy as soon as it is identified as an appeal under the Privacy Act. An appeal that is improperly addressed shall be deemed not to have been received by the Department until the Office of Information and Privacy receives the appeal, or until the

appeal would have been so received with the exercise of reasonable diligence by Department personnel.

(b) *Action on appeals by the Office of Information and Privacy.* Unless the Attorney General otherwise directs, the Director, Office of Information and Privacy, under the supervision of the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy, shall act on behalf of the Attorney General on all appeals under this section, except that:

(1) In the case of a denial of a request for access by the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy, the Attorney General or his designee shall act on the appeal, and

(2) A denial of a request for access to the Attorney General shall constitute the final action of the Department on that request.

(c) *Form of action on appeal.* The position of an appeal shall be in writing. A decision affirming in whole or in part the denial of a request for access shall include a brief statement of reason or reasons for the affirmation including each Privacy Act exemption relied upon and its relation to the record withheld, and a statement that judicial review of the denial is available in the U.S. District Court for the judicial district in which the requester resides or has his principal place of business, the judicial district in which the requested records are located, or the District of Columbia. If the denial of a request for access is reversed on appeal, the requester shall be so notified and the request shall be processed promptly in accordance with the provisions on appeal.

§ 16.49 Preservation of records.

Each component shall preserve correspondence relating to the request it receives under this subpart, and records processed pursuant to such requests, until such time as the destruction of such correspondence and records is authorized pursuant to title 44 of the U.S. Code. Under no circumstances shall records be destroyed while they are the subject of a pending request for access, appeal, or lawsuit under the Act.

§ 16.50 Requests for correction of records.

(a) *How made.* Unless a record is exempted from correction and amendment, an individual may submit a request for correction of a record pertaining to him. A request for correction must be made in writing and must be addressed to the component that maintains the record. (appendix I to this part lists the components of the Department and their addresses.) The request must identify the particular record in question, state the correction sought, and set forth the justification for the correction. Both the envelope and the request for correction itself must be clearly marked: "Privacy Act Correction Request." If a requester believes that the same record appears in more than one system of records, he should address his request for correction to each component that controls a system of records which contains the record.

(b) *Initial determination.* Within 10 working days of receiving a request for correction, a component shall notify the requester whether his request will be granted or denied, in whole or in part. If the component grants the request for correction in whole or in part, it shall advise the requester of his right to obtain a copy of the corrected record, in releasable form, upon request. If the component denies the request for correction in whole or in part, it shall notify the requester in writing of the denial. The notice of denial shall state the reason or reasons for the denial and advise the requester of his right to appeal.

(c) *Appeals.* When a request for correction is denied in whole or in part, the requester may appeal the denial to the Attorney General within 30 days of his receipt of the notice denying his request. An appeal to the Attorney General shall be made in writing, shall set forth the specific item of information sought to be corrected, and shall include any documentation said to justify the correction. An appeal shall be addressed to the Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20530, unless the appeal is from a denial by the Assistant Attorney General, Office of

Legal Policy, in which case shall be addressed to the Attorney General, at the same address. The envelope and the letter of request must be clearly marked: "Correction Appeal."

(d) *Determination on appeal.* The Director, Office of Information and Privacy, under the supervision of the Assistant Attorney General for Legal Policy, or the Attorney General in appropriate cases, shall decide appeals from denials of correction of records. All such appeals shall be decided within 30 working days of receipt of the appeal, unless the cause to extend this period of time for a request is affirmed. The requester shall be notified in writing and advised of the reasons for the denial or reasons the denial is affirmed. (2) the requester shall file a Statement of Disagreement with the denial provided in paragraph (e) of this section and (3) the requester's right to judicial review of the denial shall be preserved. In the District Court for the District of Columbia in which the requester has his principal place of business or the judicial district in which the denial is reversed on appeal, the requester shall be so notified. The requester shall be so notified to the component that denied the request for correction and to the component that is processing the appeal.

(e) *Statements of disagreement.* A requester whose appeal is denied shall have 30 days to file a Statement of Disagreement with the Office of Information and Privacy, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20530, within 30 days of receiving notice of the denial of the appeal. Statements of disagreement may not exceed one type of information disputed. Statements of disagreement shall be returned to the requester for condensation. Upon receipt of a Statement of Disagreement, the Director, Office of Information and Privacy, shall include the statement in the records in which the denial was maintained and shall have the record marked so as to indicate the Statement of Disagreement.

filed, and (2) where in the system of records the Statement may be found.

(f) *Notices of correction or disagreement.* Within 30 working days of the correction of a record, the component that maintains the record shall advise all components or agencies to which it previously disclosed the record that the record has been corrected. Whenever an individual has filed a Statement of Disagreement, a component shall append a copy of the Statement to the disputed record whenever the record is disclosed. The component may also append to the disputed record any written statement it has made denying the component's reasons for denying the request to correct the record.

§ 16.51 Records not subject to correction.

The following records are not subject to correction or amendment as provided in § 16.50 of this subpart:

(a) Transcripts of testimony given under oath or written statements made under oath;

(b) Transcripts of grand jury proceedings, judicial proceedings, or quasi-judicial proceedings which constitute the official record of such proceedings;

(c) Presentence reports which are the property of the courts, but are maintained by a component in a system of records; and

(d) Records duly exempted from correction pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j) or 552a(k) by notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 16.52 Request for accounting of record disclosures.

(a) An individual may request a component that maintains a record pertaining to him to provide him with an accounting of those other agencies to which the component has disclosed the record, and the date, nature, and purpose of each disclosure. A request for an accounting must be made in writing and must identify the particular record for which the accounting is requested. The request also must be addressed to the component that maintains the particular record, and both the envelope and the request itself must clearly be marked: "Privacy Act Accounting Request." (appendix I to this part lists

the components of the Department and their addresses.)

(b) Components shall not be required to provide an accounting to an individual to the extent that the accounting relates to:

(1) Records for which no accounting must be kept pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(1),

(2) Disclosures of records to law enforcement agencies for lawful law enforcement activities, pursuant to written requests from such law enforcement agencies specifying records sought and the law enforcement activities for which the records are sought, under 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3) and (b)(7), or

(3) Records for which an accounting need not be disclosed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j) or (k).

(c) A denial of a request for an accounting may be appealed to the Attorney General in the same manner as a denial of a request for access, with both the envelope and the letter of appeal itself clearly marked: "Privacy Act Accounting Appeal."

§ 16.53 Notice of subpoenas and emergency disclosures.

(a) *Subpoenas.* When records pertaining to an individual are subpoenaed by a grand jury, court, or quasi-judicial authority, the official served with the subpoena shall be responsible for ensuring that written notice of its service is forwarded to the individual. Notice shall be provided within 10 working days of the service of the subpoena or, in the case of a grand jury subpoena, within 10 working days of its becoming a matter of public record. Notice shall be mailed to the last known address of the individual and shall contain the following information: The date the subpoena is returnable, the court or quasi-judicial authority to which it is returnable, the name and number of the case or proceeding, and the nature of the records sought. Notice of the service of a subpoena is not required if the system of records has been exempted from the notice requirement of 5 U.S.C. 522a(e)(8), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j), by a Notice of Exemption published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) *Emergency disclosures.* If the record of an individual has been disclosed to any person under compelling cir-

circumstances affecting the health or safety of any person, as described in 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(8), the individual to whom the record pertains shall be notified of the disclosure at his last known address within 10 working days. The notice of such disclosure shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the information disclosed, the person or agency to whom it was disclosed, the date of disclosure, and the compelling circumstances justifying the disclosure. The officer who made or authorized the disclosure shall be responsible for providing such notification.

§ 16.54 Security of systems of records.

(a) The Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Justice Management Division, shall be responsible for issuing regulations governing the security of systems of records. To the extent that such regulations govern the security of automated systems of records, the regulations shall be consistent with the guidelines developed by the National Bureau of Standards.

(b) Each component shall establish administrative and physical controls to prevent unauthorized access to its systems of records, to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of records, and to prevent the physical damage or destruction of records. The stringency of such controls shall reflect the sensitivity of the records the controls protect. At a minimum, however, each component's administrative and physical controls shall ensure that:

(1) Records are protected from public view,

(2) The area in which records are kept is supervised during business hours to prevent unauthorized persons from having access to the records, and

(3) Records are inaccessible to unauthorized persons outside of business hours.

(c) Each component shall establish rules restricting access to records to only those individuals within the Department who must have access to such records in order to perform their duties. Each component also shall adopt procedures to prevent the accidental disclosure of records or the accidental granting of access to records.

§ 16.55 Contracting record systems.

(a) No component of the Department shall contract for the operation of a record system by or on behalf of the Department without the express approval of the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

(b) Any contract which is approved shall contain the standard contract requirements promulgated by the General Services Administration to ensure compliance with the requirements imposed by the Privacy Act. The contracting component shall have responsibility for ensuring that the contractor complies with the contract requirements relating to privacy.

§ 16.56 Use and collection of social security numbers.

(a) Each system manager of a system of records which utilizes Social Security numbers as a method of identification without statutory authorization, or authorization by regulation adopted prior to January 1, 1975, shall take steps to revise the system to avoid future collection and use of the Social Security numbers.

(b) The head of each component shall take such measures as are necessary to ensure that employees authorized to collect information from individuals are advised that individuals may not be required to furnish Social Security numbers without statutory or regulatory authorization and that individuals who are requested to provide Social Security numbers voluntarily must be advised that furnishing the number is not required and that no penalty or denial of benefits will flow from the refusal to provide it.

§ 16.57 Employee standards of conduct.

(a) Each component shall inform its employees of the provisions of the Privacy Act, including the Act's civil liability and criminal penalty provisions. Each component also shall notify its employees that they have a duty to:

(1) Protect the security of records.

(2) Ensure the accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness of records.

(3) Avoid the unauthorized disclosure, either verbal or written, of records, and

(4) Ensure that the component maintains no system of records without public notice.

(b) Except to the extent that the Privacy Act permits such activities, an employee of the Department of Justice shall:

(1) Not collect information of a personal nature from individuals unless the employee is authorized to collect such information to perform a function or discharge a responsibility of the Department;

(2) Collect from individuals only that information which is necessary to the performance of the functions or to the discharge of the responsibilities of the Department;

(3) Collect information about an individual directly from that individual, whenever practicable;

(4) Inform each individual from whom information is collected of:

(i) The legal authority that authorizes the Department to collect such information,

(ii) The principal purposes for which the Department intends to use the information,

(iii) The routine uses the Department may make of the information, and

(iv) The practical and legal effects upon the individual of not furnishing the information;

(5) Maintain all records which are used by the agency in making any determination about any individual with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as to ensure fairness to the individual in the determination;

(6) Except as to disclosures to an agency or pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(2), make reasonable efforts, prior to disseminating any record about an individual, to ensure that such records are accurate, relevant, timely, and complete;

(7) Maintain no record concerning an individual's religious or political beliefs or activities, or his membership in associations or organizations, unless:

(i) The individual has volunteered such information for his own benefit,

(ii) A statute expressly authorizes the Department to collect, maintain, use, or disseminate the information, or

(iii) The individual's beliefs, activities, or membership are pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement or correctional activity;

(8) Notify the head of the component of the existence or development of any system of records that has not been disclosed to the public;

(9) When required by the Act, maintain an accounting in the prescribed form of all disclosures of records by the Department to agencies or individual's whether verbally or in writing;

(10) Disclose no record to anyone, except a component, for any use, unless authorized by the Act;

(11) Maintain and use records with care to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of a record to anyone; and

(12) Notify the head of the component of any record that contains information that the Act or the foregoing provisions of this paragraph do not permit the Department to maintain.

(c) Not less than once each year, the head of each component shall review the systems of records maintained by that component to ensure that the component is in compliance with the provisions of the Privacy Act.

§ 16.58 Other rights and services.

Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to entitle any person, as of right, to any service or to the disclosure of any record to which such person is not entitled under 5 U.S.C. 552a.

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART D— DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

1. By virtue of the authority vested in me by § 16.45 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the authority to deny requests under the Privacy Act of 1974 is delegated to the occupant of the position of Chief, Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts Section, Records Management Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation. This same authority is delegated to the occupant of the position of Special Agent in Charge of each of the field offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for records in their custody and control.

2. This directive is effective June 9, 1981.

[46 FR 36140, July 14, 1981, as amended at 49 FR 11625, Mar. 27, 1984]

APPENDIX B TO SUBPART D— DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

(a) By virtue of the authority vested in me by § 16.45(a) of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby delegate authority to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia to:

- (1) Respond initially to requests;
- (2) Grant and deny access to records;
- (3) Communicate directly with the Office of Information and Privacy concerning administrative appeals; and
- (4) Prepare affidavits, litigation reports, and other necessary documents in preparation for civil litigation in suits pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(g)(1)(B).

(b) This authority is limited to those records which are in the systems of records under the custody and control of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. The authority delegated herein may be redelegated.

(c) This directive is effective immediately.

[49 FR 11625, Mar. 27, 1984]

Subpart E—Exemption of Records Systems Under the Privacy Act

SOURCE: Order No. 645-76, 41 FR 12640, Mar. 26, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 16.70 Exemption of the Office of the Attorney General System—limited access.

(a) The following system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c) (3) and (4); (d); (e) (1), (2) and (3), (e)(4) (G) and (H), (e)(5); and (g):

- (1) General Files System of the Office of the Attorney General (JUSTICE/OAG-001).

These exemptions apply only to the extent that information in the system is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a (j)(2), (k)(1), (k)(2), and (k)(5).

(b) Exemptions from the particular subsections are justified for the following reasons:

- (1) From subsection (c)(3) because making available to a record subject the accounting of disclosures from records concerning him/her would reveal investigative interest on the part of the Department of Justice as well as the recipient agency. This would permit record subjects to impede the investigation, e.g., destroy evidence, intimidate potential witnesses, or flee the area to avoid inquiries or apprehension by law enforcement personnel.

(2) From subsection (c)(4) because this system is exempt from the access provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j) and (k) of the Privacy Act.

(3) From subsection (d) because the records contained in this system relate to official Federal investigations. Individual access to these records might compromise ongoing investigations, reveal confidential informants or constitute unwarranted invasions of the personal privacy of third parties who are involved in a certain investigation. Amendment of the records would interfere with ongoing criminal law enforcement proceedings and impose an impossible administrative burden by requiring criminal investigations to be continuously reinvestigated.

(4) From subsections (e) (1) and (5) because in the course of law enforcement investigations, information may occasionally be obtained or introduced the accuracy of which is unclear or which is not strictly relevant or necessary to a specific investigation. In the interests of effective law enforcement, it is appropriate to retain all information that may aid in establishing patterns of criminal activity. Moreover, it would impede the specific investigative process if it were necessary to assure the relevance, accuracy, timeliness and completeness of all information obtained.

(5) From subsection (e)(2) because in a law enforcement investigation the requirement that information be collected to the greatest extent possible from the subject individual would present a serious impediment to law enforcement in that the subject of the investigation would be informed of the existence of the investigation and would therefore be able to avoid detection, apprehension, or legal obligations or duties.

(6) From subsection (e)(3) because to comply with the requirements of this subsection during the course of an investigation could impede the information gathering process, thus hampering the investigation.

(7) From subsections (e)(4) (G) and (H) because this system is exempt from the access provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j) and (k) of the Privacy Act.

(8) From subsection (g) because this system is exempt from the access and amendment provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j) and (k) of the Privacy Act.

[Order No. 31-85, 51 FR 751, Jan. 8, 1986]

§ 16.71 Exemption of the Office of the Deputy Attorney General System—limited access.

(a) The following systems of records and exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(1) and (e)(1):

- (1) Presidential Appointee Candidate Records System (JUSTICE/DAG-006).
- (2) Presidential Appointee Records System (JUSTICE/DAG-007).
- (3) Special Candidates for Presidential Appointments Records System (JUSTICE/DAG-008).
- (4) Miscellaneous Attorney Personnel Records System (JUSTICE/DAG-011).

These exemptions apply only to the extent that information in these systems is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5).

(b) Exemptions from the particular subsections are justified for the following reasons:

(1) From subsection (d)(1) because many persons are contacted who, without an assurance of anonymity, refuse to provide information concerning a candidate for a Presidential appointee or Department attorney position. Access could reveal the identity of the source of the information and constitute a breach of the promise of confidentiality on the part of the Department of Justice. Such breaches ultimately would restrict the free flow of information vital to a determination of a candidate's qualifications and suitability.

(2) From subsection (e)(1) because in the collection of information for investigative and evaluative purposes, it is impossible to determine in advance what exact information may be of assistance in determining the qualifications and suitability of a candidate. Information which may appear irrelevant, when combined with other seemingly irrelevant information, can on occasion provide a composite picture of a candidate for a position which assists in determining whether that candidate should be nominated for appointment.

(c) The following systems of records are exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3) and (4); (d); (e)(1), (2), (3) and (5); and (g):

- (1) Drug Enforcement Task Force Evaluation and Reporting System (JUSTICE/DAG-003).
- (2) General Files System of the Office of the Deputy Attorney General (JUSTICE/DAG-013).

(d) In addition, the Drug Enforcement Task Force Evaluation and Reporting System is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)(G) and (H). The exemptions for the Drug Enforcement Task Force Evaluation and Reporting System apply only to the extent that information is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) and (K)(2). The exemptions for the General Files System apply only to the extent that information is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), (k)(1), (k)(2) and (k)(5).

(e) Exemptions from the particular subsections are justified for the following reasons:

(1) From subsection (c)(3) because making available to a record subject the accounting of disclosures from records concerning him/her could reveal investigative interest on the part of the Department of Justice, as well as the recipient agency. This would permit record subjects to impede the investigation, e.g., destroy evidence, intimidate potential witnesses, or flee the area to avoid inquiries or apprehension by law enforcement personnel. Further, making available to a record subject the accounting of disclosures could reveal the identity of a confidential source. In addition, release of an accounting of disclosures from the General Files System may reveal information that is properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12356, and thereby cause damage to the national security.

(2) From subsection (c)(4) because these systems are exempt from the access provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j) and (k) of the Privacy Act.

(3) From subsection (d) because the records contained in these systems relate to official Federal investigations. Individual access to these records could compromise ongoing investigations, reveal confidential informants and/or

sensitive investigative techniques used in particular investigations, or constitute unwarranted invasions of the personal privacy of third parties who are involved in a certain investigation. In addition, release of records from the General Files System may reveal information that is properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12356, and thereby cause damage to the national security. Amendment of the records in either of these systems would interfere with ongoing law enforcement proceedings and impose an impossible administrative burden by requiring law enforcement investigations to be continuously reinvestigated.

(4) From subsections (e)(1) and (e)(5) because in the course of law enforcement investigations information may occasionally be obtained or introduced the accuracy of which is unclear or which is not strictly relevant or necessary to a specific investigation. In the interests of effective law enforcement, it is appropriate to retain all information that may aid in establishing patterns of criminal activity. Moreover, it would impede any investigative process, whether civil or criminal, if it were necessary to assure the relevance, accuracy, timeliness and completeness of all information obtained.

(5) From subsection (e)(2) because in a law enforcement investigation the requirement that information be collected to the greatest extent possible from the subject individual would present a serious impediment to law enforcement in that the subject of the investigation would be informed of the existence of the investigation and may therefore be able to avoid detection, apprehension, or legal obligations or duties.

(6) From subsection (e)(3) because to comply with the requirements of this subsection during the course of an investigation could impede the information gathering process, thus hampering the investigation.

(7) From subsections (e)(4) (G) and (H) because no access to these records is available under subsection (d) of the Privacy Act. (This exemption applies only to the Drug Enforcement Task Force Evaluation and Reporting System.)

(8) From subsection (g) because these systems of records are exempt from the access and amendment provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j) and (k) of the Privacy Act.

[Order No. 57-91, 56 FR 58305, Nov. 19, 1991]

§ 16.72 Exemption of Office of the Associate Attorney General System—limited access.

(a) The following system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c) (3) and (4); (d); (e)(1), (2), (3) and (5); and (g):

(1) General Files System of the Office of the Associate Attorney General (JUSTICE/AAG-001).

These exemptions apply only to the extent that information in the system is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), (k)(1), (k)(2) and (k)(5).

(b) Exemptions from the particular subsections are justified for the following reasons:

(1) From subsection (c)(3) because making available to a record subject the accounting of disclosures from records concerning him/her could reveal investigative interest on the part of the Department of Justice, as well as the recipient agency. This would permit record subjects to impede the investigation, e.g., destroy evidence, intimidate potential witnesses, or flee the area to avoid inquiries or apprehension by law enforcement personnel. Further, making available to a record subject the accounting of disclosures could reveal the identity of a confidential source. In addition, release of an accounting of disclosures may reveal information that is properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12356, and thereby cause damage to the national security.

(2) From subsection (c)(4) because this system is exempt from the access provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j)(2), (k)(1), (k)(2) and (k)(5) of the Privacy Act.

(3) From subsection (d) because the records contained in this system relate to official Federal investigations. Individual access to these records could compromise ongoing investigations, reveal confidential informants and sensitive investigative techniques used in particular investigations, or constitute unwarranted invasions of the

personal privacy of third parties who are involved in a certain investigation. In addition, release of these records may reveal information that is properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12356, and thereby cause damage to the national security. Amendment of the records in this system would interfere with ongoing law enforcement proceedings and impose an impossible administrative burden by requiring law enforcement investigations to be continuously reinvestigated.

(4) From subsections (e)(1) and (e)(5) because in the course of law enforcement investigations information may occasionally be obtained or introduced the accuracy of which is unclear or which is not strictly relevant or necessary to a specific investigation. In the interests of effective law enforcement, it is appropriate to retain all information that may aid in establishing patterns of criminal activity. Moreover, it would impede any investigative process, whether civil or criminal, if it were necessary to assure the relevance, accuracy, timeliness and completeness of all information obtained.

(5) From subsection (e)(2) because in a law enforcement investigation the requirement that information be collected to the greatest extent possible from the subject individual would present a serious impediment to law enforcement in that the subject of the investigation would be informed of the existence of the investigation and may therefore be able to avoid detection, apprehension, or legal obligations or duties.

(6) From subsection (e)(3) because to comply with the requirements of this subsection during the course of an investigation could impede the information gathering process, thus hampering the investigation.

(7) From subsection (g) because this system of records is exempt from the access and amendment provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j)(2), (k)(1), (k)(2) and (k)(5) of the Privacy Act.

[Order No. 57-91, 56 FR 58305, Nov. 19, 1991]

§ 16.73 Exemption of Office of Legal Policy System—limited access.

(a) The following system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C 552a (d)(1), (2), (3)

and (4); (e)(1) and (2), (e)(4)(G) and (H), (e)(5); and (g):

(1) Freedom of Information and Privacy Appeals Index (JUSTICE/OLP-001).

These exemptions apply only to the extent that information in this system is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), (k)(2) and (k)(5).

(b) Exemptions from the particular subsections are justified for the following reasons:

(1) From subsections (d)(1), (2), (3), and (4) to the extent that information in this record system relates to official Federal investigations and matters of law enforcement. Individual access to these records might compromise ongoing investigations, reveal confidential informants or constitute unwarranted invasions of the personal privacy of third parties who are involved in a certain investigation. Amendment of the records would interfere with ongoing criminal law enforcement proceedings and impose an impossible administrative burden by requiring criminal investigations to be continuously reinvestigated.

(2) From subsections (e)(1) and (5) because in the course of law enforcement investigations, information may occasionally be obtained or introduced the accuracy of which is unclear or which is not strictly relevant or necessary to a specific investigation. In the interests of effective law enforcement, it is appropriate to retain all information that may aid in establishing patterns of criminal activity. Moreover, it would impede the specific investigative process if it were necessary to assure the relevance, accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of all information obtained.

(3) From subsection (e)(2) because in a law enforcement investigation the requirement that information be collected to the greatest extent possible from the subject individual would present a serious impediment to law enforcement in that the subject of the investigation would be informed of the existence of the investigation and would therefore be able to avoid detection, apprehension, or legal obligations or duties.

(4) From subsections (e)(4)(G) and (H) because this system is exempt from the

access provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j) and (k) of the Privacy Act.

(5) From subsection (g) because this system is exempt from the access provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j) and (k) of the Privacy Act.

(c) The following system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(1) and (e)(1):

(1) U.S. Judges Records System (JUSTICE/OLP-002).

These exemptions apply to the extent that information in this system is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5).

(d) Exemptions from the particular subsections are justified for the following reasons:

(1) From subsection (d)(1) because many persons are contracted who, without an assurance of anonymity, refuse to provide information concerning a candidate for a judgeship. Access could reveal the identity of the source of the information and constitute a breach of the promised confidentiality on the part of the Department. Such breaches ultimately would restrict the free flow of information vital to the determination of a candidate's qualifications and suitability.

(2) From subsection (e)(1) because in the collection of information for investigative and evaluative purposes, it is impossible to determine advance what exact information may be of assistance in determining the qualifications and suitability of a candidate. Information which may seem irrelevant, when combined with other seemingly irrelevant information, can on occasion provide a composite picture of a candidate which assists in determining whether that candidate should be nominated for appointment.

(e) The following system of records is exempt from U.S.C. 552a(c) (3) and (4); (d); (e)(1), (2) and (3), (e)(4)(G) and (H) (e)(5); and (g):

(1) General Files System of the Office of Legal Policy (JUSTICE/OLP-003).

These exemptions apply only to the extent that information in the system is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), (k)(1), (k)(2), and (k)(5).

(f) Exemptions from the particular subsections are justified for the following reasons:

(1) From subsection (c)(3) because making available to a record subject the accounting of disclosures from records concerning him/her would reveal investigative interest on the part of the Department as well as the recipient agency. This would permit record subjects to impede the investigation, e.g., destroy evidence, intimidate potential witnesses, or flee the area to avoid inquiries or apprehension by law enforcement personnel.

(2) From subsection (c)(4) because this system is exempt from the access provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j) and (k) of the Privacy Act.

(3) From subsection (d) because the records contained in this system relate to official Federal investigations. Individual access to these records might compromise ongoing investigations, reveal confidential informants, or constitute unwarranted invasions of the personal privacy of third parties who are involved in a certain investigation. Amendment of records would interfere with ongoing criminal law enforcement proceedings and impose an impossible administrative burden by requiring criminal investigations to be continuously reinvestigated.

(4) From subsections (e) (1) and (5) because in the course of law enforcement investigations, information may occasionally be obtained or introduced the accuracy of which is unclear or which is not strictly relevant or necessary to a specific investigation. In the interests of effective law enforcement, it is appropriate to retain all information since it may aid in establishing patterns of criminal activity. Moreover, it would impede the specific investigation process if it were necessary to assure the relevance, accuracy, timeliness and completeness of all information obtained.

(5) From subsections (e)(2) because in a law enforcement investigation the requirement that information be collected to the greatest extent possible from the subject individual would present a serious impediment to enforcement in that the subject of the investigation would be informed of the

System" is not accessed by any other agency. All disclosures of computerized information are made in printed form in accordance with the routine uses which are set forth below.

Records also are maintained on a temporary basis relevant to the FBI's domestic police cooperating program, where assistance in obtaining information is provided to state and local police agencies.

Also, personnel type information, dealing with such matters as attendance and production and accuracy

requirements is maintained by some divisions.

(The following chart identifies various listings or indexes maintained by the FBI which have been or are being used by various divisions of the FBI in their day-to-day operations. The chart identifies the list by name, description and use, and where maintained, i.e. FBI Headquarters and/or Field Office. The number in parentheses in the field office column indicates the number of field offices which maintain these indices. The chart indicates, under "status of index," those indexes which are in

current use (designated by the word "active") and those which are no longer being used, although maintained (designated by the word "inactive"). There are 27 separate indices which are classified in accordance with existing regulations and are not included in this chart. The following indices are no longer being used by the FBI and are being maintained at FBIHQ pending receipt of authority to destroy: Black Panther Party Photo Index; Black United Front Index; Security Index; and Wounded Knee Album.)

Title of index	Description and use	Status of index	Maintained at—	
			Headquarters	Field office
Administrative Index (ADEX).....	Consists of cards with descriptive data on individuals who were subject to investigation in a national emergency because they were believed to constitute a potential or active threat to the internal security of the United States. When ADEX was started in 1971, it was made up of people who were formerly on the Security Index, Reserve Index, and Agitator Index. This index is maintained in two separate locations in FBI Headquarters. ADEX was discontinued in January 1978.	Inactive.....	Yes.....	Yes (29).
Anonymous Letter File.....	Consists of photographs of anonymous communications and extortionate credit transactions, kidnapping, extortion and threatening letters.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Associates of DEA Class 1 Narcotics Violators Listing.....	Consists of a computer listing of individuals whom DEA has identified as associates of Class 1 Narcotics Violators.	Active.....	Yes.....	Yes (56).
Background Investigation Index—Department of Justice.....	Consists of cards on persons who have been the subject of a full field investigation in connection with their consideration for employment in sensitive positions with Department of Justice, such as U.S. Attorney, Federal judges, or a high level Department position.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Background Investigation Index—White House, Other Executive Agencies, and Congress.....	Consists of cards on persons who have been the subject of a full field investigation in connection with their consideration for employment in sensitive positions with the White House, Executive agencies (other than the Department of Justice) and the Congress.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement Index.....	Consists of individuals who have been the subject of "Bank Fraud and Embezzlement" investigation. This file is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Bank Robbery Album.....	Consists of photos of bank robbers, burglars, and tertiary subjects. In some field offices it will also contain pictures obtained from local police departments of known armed robbers and thus potential bank robbers. The index is used to develop investigative leads in bank robbery cases and may also be used to show to witnesses of bank robberies. It is usually filed by race, height, and age. This index is also maintained in one resident agency (a suboffice of a field office).	Active.....	No.....	Yes (47).
Bank Robbery Nickname Index.....	Consists of nicknames used by known bank robbers. The index card on each would contain the real name and method of operation and are filed in alphabetical order.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Bank Robbery Note File.....	Consists of photographs of notes used in bank robberies in which the suspect has been identified. This index is used to help solve robberies in which the subject has not been identified but a note was left. The note is compared with the index to try to match the sentence structure and handwriting for the purpose of identifying possible suspects.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.

Title of index	Description and use	Status of index	Maintained at—	
			Headquarters	Field office
Bank Robbery Suspect Index.....	Consists of a control file or index cards with photos, if available, of bank robbers or burglars. In some field offices these people may be part of the bank robbery album. This index is generally maintained and used in the same manner as the bank robbery album.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (33).
Car Ring Case Photo Album.....	Consists of photos of subjects and suspects involved in a large car theft ring investigation. It is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (3).
Car Ring Case Photo Album and Index.....	Consists of photos of subjects and suspects involved in a large car theft ring investigation. The card index maintained in addition to the photo album contains the names and addresses appearing on fraudulent title histories for stolen vehicles. Most of these names appearing on these titles are fictitious. But the photo album and card indexes are used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Car Ring Case Toll Call Index.....	Consists of cards with information on persons who subscribe to telephone numbers to which toll calls have been placed by the major subjects of a large car theft ring investigation. It is maintained numerically by telephone number. It is used to facilitate the development of probable cause for a court-approved wiretap.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (2).
Car Ring Theft Working Index.....	Contains cards on individuals involved in car ring theft cases on which the FBI Laboratory is doing examination work.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Carriage Album.....	Consists of photos with descriptive data of individuals who have been convicted of theft from interstate shipment or interstate transportation of stolen property where there is a reason to believe they may repeat the offense. It is used in investigating the above violations.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (3).
Channelizing Index.....	Consists of cards with the names and case file numbers of people who are frequently mentioned in information reports. The index is used to facilitate the distributing or channeling of informant reports to appropriate files.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (9).
Check Circular File.....	Consists of files numerically in a control file on fugitives who are notorious fraudulent check passers and who are engaged in a continuing operation of passing checks. The files which include the subject's name, photo, a summary of the subject's method of operation and other identifying data is used to alert other FBI field offices and business establishments which may be the victims of bad checks.	Active.....	Yes.....	Yes (43).
Computerized Telephone Number File (CTNF) Intelligence.....	Consists of a computer listing of telephone numbers (and subscribers' names and addresses) utilized by subjects and/or certain individuals which come to the FBI's attention during major investigations. During subsequent investigations, telephone numbers, obtained through subpoena, are matched with the telephone numbers on file to determine connections or associations.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Con Man Index.....	Consists of computerized names of individuals, along with company affiliation, who travel nationally and internationally while participating in large-dollar-value financial swindles.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Confidence Game (Flim Flam) Album.....	Consists of photos with descriptive information on individuals who have been arrested for confidence games and related activities. It is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (4).
Copyright Matters Index.....	Consists of cards of individuals who are film collectors and film titles. It is used as a reference in the investigation of copyright matters.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Criminal Intelligence Index.....	Consists of cards with name and file number of individuals who have become the subject of an antiracketeering investigation. The index is used as a quick way to ascertain file numbers and the correct spelling of names. This index is also maintained in one resident agency.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (2).
Criminal Informant Index.....	Consists of cards containing identity and brief background information on all active and inactive informants furnishing information in the criminal area.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.

Title of index	Description and use	Status of index	Maintained at—	
			Headquarters	Field office
DEA Class 1 Narcotics Violators Listing	Consists of a computer listing of narcotic violators—persons known to manufacture, supply, or distribute large quantities of illicit drugs—with background data. It is used by the FBI in their role of assisting DEA in disseminating intelligence data concerning illicit drug trafficking. This index is also maintained in two resident agencies.	Active.....	Yes.....	Yes (56).
Deserter Index.....	Contains cards with the names of individuals who are known military deserters. It is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (4).
False Identities Index.....	Contains cards with the names of deceased individuals whose birth certificates have been obtained by other persons for possible false identification uses and in connection with which the FBI laboratory has been requested to perform examinations.	Inactive.....	Yes.....	No.
False Identities List.....	Consists of a listing of names of deceased individuals whose birth certificates have been obtained after the person's death, and thus whose names are possibly being used for false identification purposes. The listing is maintained as part of the FBI's program to find persons using false identities for illegal purposes.	Inactive.....	No.....	Yes (31).
False Identity Photo Album.....	Consists of names and photos of people who have been positively identified as using a false identification. This is used as an investigative aid in the FBI's investigation of false identities.	Inactive.....	No.....	Yes (2).
FBI/Inspector General (IG) Case Pointer System (FICPS).....	Consists of computerized listing of individual names of organizations which are the subject of active and inactive fraud investigations, along with the name of the agency conducting the investigation. Data is available to IG offices throughout the federal government to prevent duplication of investigative activity.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
FBI Wanted Persons Index.....	Consists of cards on persons being sought on the basis of Federal warrants covering violations which fall under the jurisdiction of the FBI. It is used as a ready reference to identify those fugitives.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI).....	Consists of cards with identity background data on all active and inactive operational and informational assets in the foreign counterintelligence field. It is used as a reference aid on the FCI Asset program.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Fraud Against the Government Index.....	Consists of individuals who have been the subject of a "fraud against the Government" investigation. It is used as investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Fugitive Bank Robbers File.....	Consists of fliers on bank robbery fugitives filed sequentially in a control file. FBI Headquarters distributes to the field offices fliers on bank robbers in a fugitive status for 15 or more days to facilitate their location.	Active.....	Yes.....	Yes (43).
General Security Index.....	Contains cards on all persons that have been the subject of a security classification investigation by the FBI field office. These cards are used for general reference purposes.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Hoodlum License Plate Index.....	Consists of cards with the license plates numbers and descriptive data on known hoodlums and cars observed in the vicinity of hoodlum homes. It is used for quick identification of such person in the course of investigation. The one index which is not fully retrievable is maintained by a resident agency.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (3).
Identification Order Fugitive Flier File.....	Consists of fliers numerically in a control file. When immediate leads have been exhausted in fugitive investigations and a crime of considerable public interest has been committed, the fliers are given wide circulation among law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and are posted in post offices. The fliers contain the fugitive's photograph, fingerprints, and description.	Active.....	Yes.....	Yes (49).

Title of index	Description and use	Status of index	Maintained at—	
			Headquarters	Field office
Informant Index.....	Consists of cards with the name, symbol numbers, and brief background information on the following categories of active and inactive informants: top echelon criminal informants, security informants, criminal information, operational and informational assets, extremist informants (discontinued), plant informant—informants on and about certain military bases (discontinued), and potential criminal informants.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (56)
Informants in Other Field Offices, Index of.....	Consist of cards with names and/or symbol numbers of informants in other FBI field offices that are in a position to furnish information that would also be included on the index card.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (15).
Interstate Transportation of Stolen Aircraft Photo Album.....	Consists of photos and descriptive data on individuals who are suspects known to have been involved in interstate transportation of stolen aircraft. It is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
IRS Wanted List.....	Consists of one-page fliers from IRS on individuals with background information who are wanted by IRS for tax purposes. It is used in the identification of persons wanted by IRS.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (11).
Kidnapping Book.....	Consists of data, filed chronologically, on kidnappings that have occurred since the early fifties. The victims' names and the suspects, if known, would be listed with a brief description of the circumstances surrounding the kidnapping. The file is used as a reference aid in matching up prior methods of operation in unsolved kidnapping cases.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Known Check Passers Album.....	Consists of photos with descriptive data of persons known to pass stolen, forged, or counterfeit checks. It is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (4).
Known Gambler Index.....	Consists of cards with names, descriptive data, and sometimes photos of individuals who are known bookmakers and gamblers. The index is used in organized crime and gambling investigations. Subsequent to GAO's review, and at the recommendation of the inspection team at one of the two field offices where the index was destroyed and thus is not included in the total.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (5)
La Cosa Nostra (LCN) Membership Index.....	Contains cards on individuals having been identified as members of the LCN index. The cards contain personal data and pictures. The index is used solely by FBI agents for assistance in investigating organized crime matters.	Active.....	Yes.....	Yes (55).
Leased Line Letter Request Index.....	Contains cards on individuals and organizations who are or have been the subject of a national security electronic surveillance where a leased line letter was necessary. It is used as an administrative and statistical aid.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Mail Cover Index.....	Consists of cards containing a record of all mail covers conducted on individuals and groups since about January 1973. It is used for reference in preparing mail cover requests.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Military Deserter Index.....	Consists of cards containing the names of all military deserters where the various military branches have requested FBI assistance in locating. It is used as an administrative aid.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
National Bank Robbery Album.....	Consists of fliers on bank robbery suspects held sequentially in a control file. When an identifiable bank camera photograph is available and the case has been under investigation for 30 days without identifying the subject, FBIHQ sends a flier to the field offices to help identify the subject.	Active.....	Yes.....	Yes (42).
National Fraudulent Check File.....	Contains photographs of the signature on stolen and counterfeit checks. It is filed alphabetically but there is no way of knowing the names are real or fictitious. The index is used to help solve stolen check cases by matching checks obtained in such cases against the index to identify a possible suspect.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.

Title of index	Description and use	Status of index	Maintained at—	
			Headquarters	Field office
National Security Electronic Surveillance Card File	Contains cards recording electronic surveillances previously authorized by the Attorney General and previously and currently authorized by the FISC; current and previous assets in the foreign counterintelligence field; and a historical, inactive section which contains cards believed to record nonconsented physical entries in national security cases, previously toll billings, mail covers and leased lines. The inactive section also contains cards reflecting previous Attorney General approvals and denials for warrantless electronic surveillance in the national security cases.	Inactive.....	Yes.....	No.
Night Depository Trap Index.....	Contains cards with the names of persons who have been involved in the theft of deposits made in bank night depository boxes. Since these thefts have involved various methods, the FBI uses the index to solve such cases by matching up similar methods to identify possible suspects.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Organized Crime Photo Album.....	Consists of photos and background information on individuals involved in organized crime activities. The index is used as a ready reference in identifying organized crime figures within the field offices' jurisdiction.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (13).
Photospread Identification Elimination File.....	Consists of photos of individuals who have been subjects and suspects in FBI investigations. It also includes photos received from other law enforcement agencies. These pictures can be used to show witnesses of certain crimes.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (14).
Prostitute Photo Album.....	Consists of photos with background data on prostitutes who have prior local or Federal arrests for prostitution. It is used to identify prostitutes in connection with investigations under the White Slave Traffic Act.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (4).
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Wanted Circular File.....	Consists of a control file of individuals with background information of persons wanted by the RCMP. It is used to notify the RCMP if an individual is located.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (17).
Security Informant Index.....	Consists of cards containing identity and brief background information on all active and inactive informants furnishing information in the criminal area.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Security Subjects Control Index.....	Consists of cards containing the names and case file numbers of individuals who have been subject to security investigations check. It is used as a reference source.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Security Telephone Number Index.....	Contains cards with telephone subscriber information subpoenaed from the telephone company in any security investigation. It is maintained numerically by the last three digits in the telephone number. It is used for general reference purposes in security investigations.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Selective Service Violators Index.....	Contains cards on individuals being sought on the basis of Federal warrants for violation of the Selective Service Act.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Sources of Information Index.....	Consist of cards on individuals and organizations such as banks, motels, local government that are willing to furnish information to the FBI with sufficient frequency to justify listing for the benefit of all agents. It is maintained to facilitate the use of such sources.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (10).
Special Services Index.....	Contains cards of prominent individuals who are in a position to furnish assistance in connection with FBI investigative responsibility.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (28).
Stolen Checks and Fraud by Wire Index.....	Consists of cards on individuals involved in check and fraud by wire violations. It is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Stop Notices Index.....	Consists of cards on names of subjects or property where the field office has placed a stop at another law enforcement agency or private business such as pawn shops in the event information comes to the attention of that agency concerning the subject or property. This is filed numerically by investigative classification. It is used to insure that the agency where the stop is placed is notified when the subject is apprehended or the property is located or recovered.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (43).

Title of index	Description and use	Status of index	Maintained at—	
			Headquarters	Field office
Surveillance Locator Index.....	Consists of cards with basic data on individuals and businesses which have come under physical surveillance in the city in which the field office is located. It is used for general reference purposes in antiracketeering investigations.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (2).
Telephone Number Index— Gamblers.	Contains information on persons identified usually as a result of a subpoena for the names of subscribers to particular telephone numbers or toll records for a particular phone number of area gamblers and bookmakers. The index cards are filed by the last three digits of the telephone number. The index is used gambling investigations.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (2).
Telephone Subscriber and Toll Records Check Index.	Contains cards with information on persons identified as the result of a formal request or subpoena to the phone company for the identity of subscribers to particular telephone numbers. The index cards are filed by telephone number and would also include identity of the subscriber, billing party's identity, subscriber's address, date of request from the telephone company, and file number.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Thieves, Couriers and Fences Photo Index.	Consists of photos and background information on individuals who are or are suspected of being thieves, couriers, or fences based on their past activity in the area of interstate transportation of stolen property. It is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (4).
Toll Record Request Index.....	Contains cards on individuals and organizations on whom toll records have been obtained in national security related cases and with respect to which FBIHQ had to prepare a request letter. It is used primarily to facilitate the handling of repeat requests on individuals listed.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Top Burglar Album.....	Consists of photos and background data of known and suspect top burglars involved in the area of interstate transportation of stolen property. It is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (4).
Top Echelon Criminal Inform- er Program (TECIP) Index.	Consists of cards containing identity and brief background information on individuals who are either furnishing high level information in the organized crime area or are under development to furnish such information. The index is used primarily to evaluate, corroborate, and coordinate informant information and to develop prosecutive data against racket figures under Federal, State, and local statutes.	Active.....	Yes.....	No.
Top Ten Program File.....	Consists of files, filed numerically in a control file, on fugitives considered by the FBI to be 1 of the 10 most wanted, including a fugitive of the top 10 usually assures a greater national news coverage as well as nation-wide circulation of the file.	Active.....	Yes.....	Yes (44).
Top Thief Program Index.....	Consists of cards of individuals who are professional burglars, robbers, or fences dealing in items likely to be passed in interstate commerce or who travel interstate to commit the crime. Usually photographs and background information would also be obtained on the index card. The index is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (27).
Truck Hijack Photo Album.....	Contains photos and descriptive data of individuals who are suspected truck hijackers. It is used as an investigative aid and for displaying photos to witnesses and/or victims to identify unknown subjects in hijacking cases.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (4).
Truck Thief Suspect Photo Album.	Consists of photos and background data on individuals previously arrested or are currently suspects regarding vehicle theft. The index is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Traveling Criminal Photo Album.	Consists of photos with identifying data of individuals convicted of various criminal offenses and may be suspects in other offenses. It is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Veterans Administrative (VA)/ Federal Housing Adminis- tration Matters (FHA) Index.	Consists of cards of individuals who have been subject of an investigation relative to VA and FHA matters. It is used as an investigative aid.	Active.....	No.....	Yes (1).
Wanted Fliers File.....	Consists of files, filed numerically in a control file, on badly wanted fugitives whose apprehension may be facilitated by a flier. The file contains the names, photographs, aliases, previous convictions, and a caution notice.	Active.....	Yes.....	Yes (46).

Title of index	Description and use	Status of index	Maintained at—	
			Headquarters	Field office
Wheelindex	Contains the nicknames and the case file numbers of organized crime members. It is used in organized crime investigations.	Active	No	Yes (1).
White House Special Index	Contains cards on all potential White House appointees, staff members, guests, and visitors that have been referred to the FBI by the White House security office for a records check to identify any adverse or derogatory information. This index is used to expedite such check in view of the tight timeframe usually required.	Active	Yes	No.
Witness Protection Program Index	Contains cards on individuals who have been furnished a new identity by the U.S. Justice Department because of their testimony in organized crime trials. It is used primarily to notify the U.S. Marshals Service when information related to the safety of a protected witness comes to the FBI's attention.	Active	Yes	No.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Federal Records Act of 1950, Title 44, United States Code, chapter 31, section 3101; and title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, chapter XII, require Federal agencies to insure that adequate and proper records are made and preserved to document the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures and transactions and to protect the legal and financial rights of the Federal Government, title 28, United States Code, section 534, delegates authority to the Attorney General to acquire, collect, classify, and preserve identification, criminal identification, crime and other records.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

Records, both investigative and administrative, are maintained in this system in order to permit the FBI to function efficiently as an authority, responsive component of the Department of Justice. Therefore, information in this system is disclosed to officials and employees of the Department of Justice, and/or all components thereof, who have need of the information in the performance of their official duties.

Personal information from this system may be disclosed as a routine use to any Federal agency where the purpose in making the disclosure is compatible with the law enforcement purpose for which it was collected, e.g., to assist the recipient agency in conducting a lawful criminal or intelligence investigation, to assist the recipient agency in making a determination concerning an individual's suitability for employment and/or trustworthiness for employment and/or trustworthiness for access clearance purposes, or to assist the recipient agency in the performance of

any authorized function where access to records in this system is declared by the recipient agency to be relevant to that function.

In addition, personal information may be disclosed from this system to members of the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government in response to a specific request, or at the initiation of the FBI, where disclosure appears relevant to the authorized function of the recipient judicial office or court system. An example would be where an individual is being considered for employment by a Federal judge.

Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use to any state or local government agency directly engaged in the criminal justice process, e.g., police, prosecution, penal, probation and parole, and the judiciary, where access is directly related to a law enforcement function of the recipient agency e.g. in connection with a lawful criminal or intelligence investigation, or making a determination concerning an individual's suitability for employment as a state or local law enforcement employee or concerning a victim's compensation under a state statute. Disclosure to a state or local government agency, (a) not directly engaged in the criminal justice process or (b) for a licensing or regulatory function, is considered on an individual basis only under exceptional circumstances, as determined by the FBI.

Information in this system pertaining to the use, abuse or traffic of controlled substances may be disclosed as a routine use to federal, state or local law enforcement agencies and to licensing or regulatory agencies empowered to engage in the institution and prosecution of cases before courts and licensing boards in matters relating to controlled substances, including courts and licensing boards responsible for the

licensing or certification of individuals in the fields of pharmacy and medicine.

Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use in a proceeding before a court or adjudicative body, e.g., the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Merit Systems Protection Board, before which the FBI is authorized to appear, when (a) the FBI or any employee thereof in his or her official capacity, or (b) any employee in his or her individual capacity where the Department of Justice has agreed to represent the employee, or (c) the United States, where the FBI determines it is likely to be affected by the litigation, is a party to litigation or has an interest in litigation and such records are determined by the FBI to be relevant to the litigation.

Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use to an organization or individual in both the public or private sector if deemed necessary to elicit information or cooperation from the recipient for use by the FBI in the performance of an authorized activity. An example would be where the activities of an individual are disclosed to a member of the public in order to elicit his/her assistance in our apprehension or detection efforts.

Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use to an organization or individual in both the public or private sector where there is reason to believe the recipient is or could become the target of a particular criminal activity or conspiracy, to the extent the information is relevant to the protection of life or property.

Information in this system may be disclosed to legitimate agency of a foreign government where the FBI determines that the information is relevant to that agency's responsibilities, and dissemination

serves the best interests of the U.S. Government, and where the purpose in making the disclosure is compatible with the purpose for which the information was collected.

Relevant information may be disclosed from this system to the news media and general public where there exists a legitimate public interest, e.g., to assist in the location of Federal fugitives, to provide notification of arrests, and where necessary for protection from imminent threat of life or property. This would include releases of information in accordance with 28 CFR 50.2.

A record relating to an actual or potential civil or criminal violation of the copyright statute, Title 17, United States Code, or the trademark statutes, Titles 15 and 17, U.S. Code, may be disseminated to a person injured by such violation to assist him/her in the institution or maintenance of a suit brought under such titles.

The FBI has received inquiries from private citizens and Congressional offices on behalf of constituents seeking assistance in locating individuals such as missing children and heirs to estates. Where the need is acute, and where it appears FBI files may be the only lead in locating the individual, consideration will be given to furnishing relevant information to the requester. Information will be provided only in those instances where there are reasonable grounds to conclude from available information the individual being sought would want the information to be furnished, e.g., an heir to a large estate. Information with regard to missing children will not be provided where they have reached their majority.

Information contained in this system, may be made available to a Member of Congress or staff acting upon the member's behalf when the member of staff requests the information in behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record.

A record from this system of records may be disclosed as a routine use to the *National Archives and Records Administration and General Services Administration* in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906, to the extent that legislation governing the records permits.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

The active main files are maintained in hard copy form and some inactive records are maintained on microfilm.

Investigative information which is maintained in computerized form may be stored in memory, on disk storage, on computer tape, or on a computer printed listing.

RETRIEVABILITY:

The FBI General Index must be searched to determine what information, if any, the FBI may have in its files. Index records, or pointers to specific FBI files, are created on all manner of subject matters, but the predominant type record is the name index record. It should be noted the FBI does not index all individuals who furnish information or all names developed during the course of an investigation. Only that information considered pertinent, relevant, or essential for future retrieval, is indexed. In certain major cases, individuals interviewed may be indexed to facilitate the administration of the investigation. The FBI has automated that portion of its index containing the most recent information—15 years for criminal related matters and 30 years for intelligence and other type matters. Automation will not change the "Central Records System"; it will only facilitate more economic and expeditious access to the main files. Searches against the automated records are accomplished on a "batch off-line" basis for certain submitting agencies where the name search requests conform to FBI specified formats and also in an "on-line" mode with the use of video display terminals for other requests. The FBI will not permit any organization, public or private, outside the FBI to have direct access to the FBI indices system. All searches against the indices data base will be performed on site within FBI space by FBI personnel with the assistance of the automated procedures, where feasible. Automation of the various FBI field office indices was completed in 1989. This automation initiative has been on a "day-one" basis. This indices system points to specific files within a given field office.

Additionally, certain complicated investigative matters may be supported by specialized computer systems or by individual microcomputers. Indices created in these environments are maintained as part of the particular computer system and accessible only through the system or through printed listings of the indices. *Full text retrieval is used in a limited number of cases as an investigative technique. It is not part of the normal search process and is not used as a substitute for the General Index or computer indices mentioned above.*

The FBI will transfer historical records to the National Archives

consistent with 44 U.S.C. 2103. No record of individuals or subject matter will be retained for transferred files; however, a record of the file numbers will be retained to provide full accountability of FBI files and thus preserve the integrity of the filing system.

SAFEGUARDS:

Records are maintained in a restricted area and are accessed only by agency personnel. All FBI employees receive a complete background investigation prior to being hired. All employees are cautioned about divulging confidential information or any information contained in FBI files. Failure to abide by this provision violates Department of Justice regulations and may violate certain statutes providing maximum severe penalties of a ten thousand dollar fine or 10 years imprisonment or both. Employees who resign or retire are also cautioned about divulging information acquired in the jobs. Registered mail is used to transmit routine hard copy records between field offices. Highly classified records are hand carried by Special Agents or personnel of the Armed Forces Courier Service. Highly classified or sensitive privacy information, which is electronically transmitted between field offices, is transmitted in encrypted form to prevent interception and interpretation. Information transmitted in teletype form is placed in the main files of both the receiving and transmitting field offices. Field offices involved in certain complicated investigative matters may be provided with on-line access to the duplicative computerized information which is maintained for them on disk storage in the FBI Computer Center in Washington, D.C., and this computerized data is also transmitted in encrypted form.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

As the result of an extensive review of FBI records conducted by NARA, records evaluated as historical and permanent will be transferred to the National Archives after established retention periods and administrative needs of the FBI have elapsed. As deemed necessary, certain records may be subject to restricted examination and usage, as provided by 44 U.S.C. section 2104.

FBI record disposition programs relevant to this System are conducted in accordance with the FBI Records Retention Plan and Disposition Schedule which was approved by the Archivist of the United States and the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia.

Investigative, applicant and administrative records which meet the destruction criteria will be destroyed after 20 or 30 years at FBI Headquarters and after 1, 5, 10 or 20 years in FBI Field Offices. Historical records will be transferred to the National Archives after 30 or 50 years, contingent upon investigative and administrative needs. The administrative indices and listings described within this System were appraised separately and disposition authority established. (Job No. NC1-65-82-4 and amendments)

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Washington, DC 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Same as above.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

A request for access to a record from the system shall be made in writing with the envelope and the letter clearly marked "Privacy Access Request". Include in the request your full name, complete address, date of birth, place of birth, notarized signature, and other identifying data you may wish to furnish to assist in making a proper search of our records. Also include the general subject matter of the document or its file number. The requester will also provide a return address for transmitting the information. Requests for access to information maintained at FBI Headquarters must be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, DC 20535. Requests for information maintained at FBI field divisions or Legal Attaches must be made separately and addressed to the specific field division or Legal Attache listed in the appendix to this system notice.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should also direct their request to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, DC 20535, stating clearly and concisely what information is being contested, the reasons for contesting it, and the proposed amendment to the information sought.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

The FBI, by the very nature and requirement to investigate violations of law within its investigative jurisdiction and its responsibility for the internal security of the United States, collects information from a wide variety of sources. Basically, it is the result of investigative efforts and information furnished by other Government

agencies, law enforcement agencies, and the general public, informants, witnesses, and public source material.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

The Attorney General has exempted this system from subsections (c)(3), (d), (e)(1)(2) and (3), (e)(4)(C) and (H), (e)(8)(f), (g), of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a (j) and (k). Rules have been promulgated in accordance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 (b), (c) and (e)

Appendix of Field Divisions and Legal Attaches for the Federal Bureau of Investigation Field Divisions; Justice/ FBI-999

5th Floor, 445 Broadway, Albany, NY 12201.

POB 25186, Albuquerque, NM 87125.

POB 100560, Anchorage, AK 99510.

POB 1683, Atlanta, GA 30370.

7142 Ambassador Road, Baltimore, MD 21207.

2121 Building, Birmingham, AL 35203.

John F. Kennedy Federal Office Building, Boston, MA 02203.

111 West Huron Street, Buffalo, NY 14202.

6010 Kenley Lane, Charlotte, NC 28217.

219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604.

POB 1277, Cincinnati, OH 45201.

1240 E. 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44199.

POB 137, Columbia, SC 29202.

1801 W. Lamar, Dallas, TX 75202

POB 1229, Denver, CO 80201.

POB 2118, Detroit, MI 48231.

700 E. San Antonio Ave., El Paso, TX 79901.

POB 50164, Honolulu, HI 96850.

POB 61369, Houston, TX 77208.

POB 1186, Indianapolis, IN 46206.

100 W. Capitol St., Jackson, MS 39269.

POB 8928, Jacksonville, FL 32239.

POB 2449, Kansas City, MO 64142.

POB 10368, Knoxville, TN 37919.

POB 16032, Las Vegas, NV 89101.

POB 21470, Little Rock, AR 72221-1470.

11000 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024.

POB 2467, Louisville, KY 40201.

167 N. Main St., Memphis, TN 38103,

POB 592418, Miami, FL 33159.

POB 2058, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

392 Federal Building, Minneapolis, MN 55401.

POB 2128, Mobile, AL 36652.

POB 1158, Newark, NJ 07101.

POB 2058, New Haven, CT 06521.

POB 51930, New Orleans, LA 70151.

POB 1425, New York, NY 10008.

POB 3828, Norfolk, VA 23514.

POB 54511, Oklahoma City, OK 73154.

POB 548, Omaha, NE 68101.

600 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19106.

201 E. Indianola, Phoenix, AZ 85012.

POB 1315, Pittsburgh, PA 15230.

POB 709, Portland, OR 97207.

POB 12325, Richmond, VA 23241.
POB 13130, Sacramento, CA 95813.
POB 7251, St. Louis, MO 63177.
125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84138.

POB 1630, San Antonio, TX 78296.

880 Front St., San Diego, CA 92188.

POB 36015, San Francisco, CA 94102.

POB BT, San Juan, PR 00936.

915 2nd Ave., Seattle, WA 98174.

POB 3648, Springfield, IL 62706.

POB 172177, Tampa, FL 33602.

Washington Field Office, Washington, DC 20535.

Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy, Quantico, VA 22135.

Legal Attaches: (Send c/o the American Embassy for the Cities indicated).

Bern, Switzerland.

Bogota, Colombia (APO, Miami 34038).

Bonn, Germany (Box 310, APO, New York 09080).

Bridgetown, Barbados (Box B, FPO, Miami 34054).

Brussels, Belgium (APO, New York 09667).

Canberra, Australia (APO, San Francisco 96404-0001).

Hong Kong, B.C.C. (FPO, San Francisco 96659-0002).

London, England (Box 2, FPO, New York 09509).

Manila, Philippines (APO, San Francisco 96528).

Mexico City, Mexico (POB 3087, Laredo, TX 78044-3087).

Montevideo, Uruguay (APO, Miami 34035).

Ottawa, Canada.

Panama City, Panama (Box E, APO, Miami 34002).

Paris, France (APO, New York 09777).

Rome, Italy (APO, New York 09794).

Tokyo, Japan (APO, San Francisco 96503).

JUSTICE / FBI - 003

SYSTEM NAME:

Bureau Mailing Lists.

SYSTEM LOCATION

Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover Bldg. 10th and Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20535, 59 field divisions and 16 Legal Attaches (see Appendix to 002)

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Individuals who have requested receipt of Bureau material and who meet established criteria (basically law enforcement or closely related areas). With regard to lists maintained in field divisions or Legal attaches, individuals and organizations who may be in position to furnish assistance to the FBI's law enforcement efforts.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Name, address and business affiliation, if appropriate.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Title 5, U.S. Code, Section 301 and Title 44, U.S. Code, Section 3101.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

For mailing of FBI material whenever necessary. For example, various fugitive publications are furnished to local law enforcement agencies.

In addition, information may be released to the news media and the public pursuant to 28 CFR 50.2 unless it is determined that release of the specific information in the context of a particular case would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

To a Member of Congress or staff acting upon the member's behalf when the member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record; *and,*

To the National Archives and Records Administration and the General Services Administration in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:**STORAGE:**

Computerized. In field divisions *some* mailing lists are maintained on addressograph.

RETRIEVABILITY:

ID number in computer, alphabetically for addressograph.

SAFEGUARDS:

Computer records are maintained in limited access space of the Technical Services Division.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Field offices revise the lists as necessary and/or on an annual basis. The records are destroyed when administrative needs are satisfied (Job No. NC1-65-82-4, Part E. 13 i.)

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, FBI, Washington, D.C. 20535

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Director, FBI, Washington D.C. 20535.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURE:

Inquiry addressed to Director, FBI, Washington, D.C. 20535.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as the above.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

The mailing list information is based either on information supplied by the individual or public source data.

SYSTEM EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

JUSTICE/FBI-004**SYSTEM NAME:**

Routine Correspondence Handled By Preprinted Form.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Bureau of Investigation; J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., 10th and Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20535.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Routine correspondence from citizens not requiring an original response.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Original correspondence and 3 x 5 index card.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Title 5, U.S. Code, Section 301 and Title 44, U.S. Code, Section 3101.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

Internal reference use of record of such correspondence.

In addition, information may be released to the news media and the public pursuant to 28 CFR 50.2 unless it is determined that release of the specific information in the context of a particular case would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; to a

Member of Congress or staff acting upon the member's behalf when the member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record; *and,* to the National Archives and Records Administration and the General Services Administration in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:**STORAGE:**

Filing of original correspondence plus 3 x 5 index card.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Correspondence alphabetically and chronologically; index card alphabetically.

SAFEGUARDS:

Maintained by FBI personnel; locked file cabinets during nonduty hours.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Original correspondence retained 90 days and destroyed; 3 x 5 index cards maintained one year and destroyed. (GRS #14, Item 3)

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, FBI, Washington, DC 20535

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Director, FBI, Washington, DC 20535

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Inquiry directed to Director, FBI, Washington, DC 20535

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as the above.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Incoming citizen correspondence.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

JUSTICE/FBI-005**SYSTEM NAME:**

Routine Correspondence Prepared Without File Copy.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Bureau of Investigation; J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., 10th and Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20535.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Citizens who correspond with the FBI.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Copy of routine response and citizen's original letter.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Title 5, U.S. Code, Section 301 and Title 44, U.S. Code, Section 3101.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

Temporary record of routine inquiries without substantive, historical or record value for which no record is to be made in central FBI files.

In addition, information may be released to the news media and the public pursuant to 28 CFR 50.2 unless it is determined that release of the specific

information in the context of a particular case would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

To a Member of Congress or staff acting upon the member's behalf when the member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record; and,

To the National Archives and Records Administration and the General Services Administration in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Paper records are stored in file folders. Pertinent information from correspondence is temporarily stored on magnetic tape and disks.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Paper records are retrieved by name and date of correspondence. Automated records are retrieved by name, locality, and date.

SAFEGUARDS:

Access to all records is limited to FBI personnel. Paper records are maintained in locked file cabinets. Access to automated records is restricted through the use of password.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Paper records retained 90 days and destroyed through confidential trash disposal (GRS #14, Item 3). A one-year retention period has been established for the automated records. (Job No. N1-65-87-5)

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, FBI, Washington, DC 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Director, FBI Washington, DC 20535.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURE:

Inquiry directed to Director, FBI, Washington, DC 20535.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as the above.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Incoming citizen correspondence.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

JUSTICE/FBI 006

SYSTEM NAME:

Electronic Surveillance (Elsur) Indices.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., 10th and Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20535. Those field offices which have sought conducted electronic surveillances also maintain an index. See appendix to System 022.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Individuals who have been the targets of direct electronic surveillance coverage by FBI in a court order; those whose communications have been monitored/intercepted by an FBI electronic surveillance installation, those who won, lease, or license premises subjected to electronic surveillance coverage sought by the FBI in a court order.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

The ELSUR Index is comprised of three types of 3 x 5 cards: 1. Principal cards identify, by true name or best known name, all interceptees (targets) identified in an application filed by the FBI in support of an affidavit seeking a court order to conduct an electronic surveillance; 2. Proprietary Interest cards identify entities and/or individuals who own, lease, license or otherwise hold a possessory interest in locations subjected to an electronic surveillance sought by the FBI in a court order; and, 3. Overhear cards identify, by true name or best known name, individuals and/or entities who have been reasonably identified by a first name or initial and a last name as being a party to a communication monitored/intercepted by the FBI.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The ELSUR Index was initiated in October, 1966, at the recommendation of the Department of Justice and relates to electronic surveillances conducted/sought by the FBI since 1/1/60. The authority for the maintenance of these records is Title 5, Section 301, USC, which grants the Attorney General the authority to issue rules and regulations prescribing how Department of Justice information can be employed. Title 18, U.S.C., Section 3504, also sets forth recordkeeping requirements.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

The Elsur Indices are utilized: (1) To respond to judicial inquiries about possible electronic surveillance coverage of witnesses, defendants, or attorneys involved in Federal court proceedings, and (2) To enable the Government to certify whether a person

regarding whom court-order author being sought for electronic coverage ever been so covered in the past. The actual users of the indices are always employees of the FBI.

In addition, information may be released to the news media and the public pursuant to 28 CFR 50.2 unless it is determined that release of the information in the context of a particular case would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Member of Congress or staff acting upon the member's behalf when the member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record; and, to the National Archives and Records Administration and the General Services Administration in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906 to the extent that legislation governing the records permits.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

The records are maintained manually on 3 x 5 cards.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Names/facilities are indexed alphabetically. Telephone numbers, other such serial or identification numbers targeted are indexed and numerically. Locations targeted are indexed by address and filed by street name.

SAFEGUARDS:

The index is maintained in a restricted access room at all times entrance is equipped with a special locking device and alarm system for duty hours when the index is not in use.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Until advised to the contrary by Department, the courts or Congress these indices will be maintained indefinitely. The indices have been declared permanent by NARA. (Job NC1-65-82-4, Part E. 2. i.)

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, DC 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Same as the above.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Inquiry addressed to Director, FBI Washington, D.C. 20535.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as the above.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Category of Individual.

SYSTEM EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

The Attorney General has exempted this system from subsections (c) (3) and (4), (d), (e) (1), (2) and (3), (e)(4) (G) and (H), (e) (5) and (8), (f), (g) and (m) of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j). Rules have been promulgated in accordance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 (b), (c) and (e) and have been published in the Federal Register.

JUSTICE/FBI-007

SYSTEM NAME:

FBI Automated Payroll System.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Bureau of Investigation: J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20535.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

(A) Current employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), (B) Resigned employees of the FBI are retained in the automated file for the current year for the purpose of clearing all pay actions and providing for any retroactive actions that might be legislated.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

System contains full record for each employee reflecting all elements relative to payroll status, plus accounting records and authorization records through which payrolls are issued and by which payrolls are audited. For example, this system contains the employees' Social Security Number, time and attendance data, and place assignment.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

System is established and maintained in accordance with Federal pay requirements, and all legislative enactments, Office of Personnel Management regulations, General Accounting Office rulings and decisions, Treasury Department regulation, and Office of Management and Budget regulations relative thereto, Title 5, U.S. Code, Section 301 and Title 44, U.S. Code, Section 3101.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

Biweekly issuance of payroll and related matters. Quarterly issuance of State Tax Report and Federal Insurance Contributions Act Report, Resign and End-of-Year Federal Tax Records (W-2's). Bi-weekly, quarterly, fiscal and annual Budget and Accounting Reports. Appropriate information is made available to the Internal Revenue Service, *Social Security Administration (to compute future entitlement to Social Security payments and Medicare/Medicaid benefits), Thrift Board (to report Thrift Savings Plan contributions so the Thrift Board can compute future annuities), and state and city tax bureaus.*

In addition, information may be released to the news media and the public pursuant to 28 CFR 50.2 unless it is determined that release of the specific information in the context of a particular case would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

To a Member of Congress or staff acting upon the member's behalf when the member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record; *and,*

To the National Archives and Records Administration and the General Services Administration in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:**STORAGE:**

Information maintained in the system is stored electronically on magnetic tapes and disks for use in a computer environment.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Information is retrieved by Social Security Number. (The authority to solicit an employee's Social Security Number is based on Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 31.6011(b)-2(b).)

SAFEGUARDS:

Information contained in the system is relative to the individual employee's payroll status and is considered confidential to that employee and to official business conducted for that employee's pay and accounting purposes. It is safeguarded and protected in accordance with the FBI's Computer Center's regulations that permit access and use by only authorized personnel.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Master payroll and accounting records are stored electronically and retained for a period of three years. Federal tax files are retained for four years. Auxiliary files pertinent to main payroll functions are retained for periods varying from three pay periods to three years, depending on support files needed for any retroactive or audit purposes. (GRS # 2; GSA Reg. 3; CSA Bulletin FPMR B-47, "Archives and Records"; and Job No. NC1-85-82-4, Part E, 13 c. (1))

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Same as the above.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

A request of access to information may be made by an employee through his supervisor or by a former employee by writing to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC, 20535, Attention Payroll Office.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Contest of any information should be set out in detail and a check of all supportive records will be made to determine the factual data in existence, which is predetermined by source documents and accounting procedures governing pay matters.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Source of information is derived from personnel actions, employee authorizations, and time records which are issued and recorded in accordance with regulations governing Federal pay.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

Justice/FBI-008

Bureau Personnel Management System (BPMS).

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20535.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Federal Bureau of Investigation employees and former employees.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

The system contains personnel information which includes information

set forth on (1) Standard Form 50—Notification of Personnel Action, (2) SF 176—T—Federal Employee Group Life Insurance Plan, (3) FBI form 12-60 in lieu of SF 1126—Notification of Pay Change, (4) SF 2801 and CSC 1084—Application for and additional information in support of retirement, respectively, (5) SF 2809—Federal Employment Health Benefit Plan and (6) various intra-agency forms and memoranda.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The system is established and maintained pursuant to regulations set forth in the Federal Personnel Manual, Title 5, U.S. Code, Section 301 and Title 44, U.S. Code, Section 3101.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

The *BPMS* is used (1) to prepare the Notification of Personnel Action, copies of which are furnished to the Office of Personnel Management, (2) to prepare Standard Form 52B—Request for Personnel Action, (3) to generate lists of employees which are used internally by authorized personnel for recordkeeping, planning, and decision making purposes, and (4) as a source for the dissemination of information (A) to federal, state and local agencies and to private organizations pursuant to service record inquiries and (B) pursuant to credit inquiries. In response to proper credit inquiries from credit bureaus and financial institutions, the FBI will verify employment and furnish salary and length of service).

In addition, information may be released to the news media and the public pursuant to 28 CFR 50.2 unless it is determined that release of the specific information in the context of a particular case would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; Member of Congress or staff acting upon the member's behalf when the member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record; and, to the National Archives and Records Administration and the General Services Administration in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Information maintained in *BPMS* is stored by disc and magnetic tape.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Information is retrieved (1) on-line through intelligent workstations and terminals by keying the name or Social Security Number of the employee and (2) off-line through data base retrievals.

(It is noted the authority to solicit an employee's Social Security Number is based on Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 31.6011(b)-2(b).)

SAFEGUARDS:

Areas housing the system and access terminals are located in secure buildings available to authorized FBI personnel and escorted maintenance and repair personnel only. Access terminals are operational only during normal daytime working hours at which time they are constantly attended.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Electronically stored records for employees and former employees are maintained indefinitely in a vault under the control of a vault supervisor. Pursuant to regulations set forth in the Federal Personnel Manual a copy of the Notification of Personnel Action is made a part of the employees' personnel file.

The automated records are disposable when administrative needs have expired. (Job No. NC1-85-82-4, Part E. 13c. (1)).

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, John Edgar Hoover Building, 10th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Same as the above.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURE:

A request for access to a record from this system shall be made in writing, with the envelope and the letter clearly marked "Privacy Access Request." Include in the request the name and return address of the requestor. Access requests will be directed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the Director, FBI stating clearly and concisely what information is being contested, the reasons for contesting it, and the proposed amendment to the information sought.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Sources of information contained in this system are present and former FBI employees and employee personnel files.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

JUSTICE/FBI-009

SYSTEM NAME:

Identification Division Records System.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Bureau of Investigation: J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20537-8700.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

A. Individuals fingerprinted as a result of arrest or incarceration.

B. Persons fingerprinted as a result of Federal employment applications, military service, alien registration and naturalization purposes and individuals desiring to have their fingerprints placed on record with the FBI for personal identification purposes.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

A. Criminal fingerprint cards and related criminal justice information submitted by authorized agencies having criminal justice responsibilities.

B. Civil fingerprint cards submitted by Federal agencies and civil fingerprint cards submitted by persons desiring to have their fingerprints placed on record for personal identification purposes.

C. Identification records sometimes referred to as "rap sheets" which are compilations of criminal history information pertaining to individuals who have criminal fingerprint cards maintained in the system.

D. An alphabetical name index pertaining to all individuals whose fingerprints are maintained in the system.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The system is established, maintained and used under authority granted by 28 U.S.C. 534, 15 U.S.C. 78q, 7 U.S.C. 12a, and Pub. L. 92-544 (86 Stat. 1115), and Pub. L. 99-399. The authority is also codified in 28 CFR 0.85 (b) and (j).

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

The FBI operates the Identification Division Records System to perform identification and criminal history record information functions, for Federal, State, local, and foreign criminal justice agencies, and for noncriminal justice agencies, and other entities where authorized by Federal statute, State statute pursuant to Pub. L.

82-544 (86 Stat. 1115). Presidential executive order, or regulation of the Attorney General of the United States. In addition, identification assistance is provided in disasters and for other humanitarian purposes.

Information may be released to the news media and the public pursuant to 28 CFR 20.33(a)(4), 20.33(c), and 50.2, unless it is determined that release of the specific information in the context of a particular case would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; to a Member of Congress or staff acting upon the member's behalf when the member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record; and, to the National Archives and Records Administration and the General Services Administration in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Information in the system is stored manually in file cabinets either in its natural state or on microfilm. In addition, some of the information is stored in computerized data storage devices.

RETRIEVABILITY:

(1) Information in the system is retrievable by technical fingerprint classification and positive identification is effected only by comparison of unique identifying characteristics appearing in fingerprint impressions submitted for search against the fingerprint cards maintained within the system.

(2) An auxiliary means of retrieval is through alphabetical name indexes which contain names of the individuals, their birth date, other physical descriptors, and the individuals technical fingerprint classification and FBI numbers, if such have been assigned.

SAFEGUARDS:

Information in the system is unclassified. Disclosure of information from the system is made only to authorized recipients upon authentication and verification of the right to access the system by such persons and agencies. The physical security and maintenance of information within the system is provided by FBI rules, regulations and procedures.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

(1) The Archivist of the United States has approved the destruction of records maintained in the criminal file when the records indicated individuals have reached 80 years of age, and the destruction of records maintained in the civil file when the records indicate individuals have reached 75 years of age. (Job. No. NC1-65-76-1 and NN-171-16)

(2) Fingerprint cards and related arrest data in the system are destroyed seven years following notification of the death of an individual whose records is maintained in the system. (Job No. 351-S190)

(3) Fingerprint cards submitted by State and local criminal justice agencies are removed from the system and destroyed upon the request of the submitting agencies. The destruction of a fingerprint card under this procedure results in the deletion from the system of all arrest information related to that fingerprint card.

(4) Fingerprint cards and related arrest data are removed from the Identification Division Records System upon receipt of Federal court orders for expunctions when accompanied by necessary identifying information. Recognizing lack of jurisdiction of local and State courts over an entity of the Federal Government, the Identification Division Records System, as a matter of comity, destroys fingerprint cards and related arrest data submitted by local and State criminal justice agencies upon receipt of orders of expunction directed to such agencies by local and State courts when accompanied by necessary identifying informations.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Address inquiries to the System Manager.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURE:

The Attorney General has exempted the Identification Division Records System from compliance with subsection (d) of the Act. However, pursuant to 28 CFR 18.30-34, and Rules and Regulations promulgated by the Department of Justice on May 20, 1975 at 40 FR 22144 (Section 20.34) for Criminal Justice Information Systems, an individual is permitted access to his identification record maintained in the Identification Division Records System and procedures are furnished for correcting or challenging alleged deficiencies appearing therein.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as above.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

See Categories of Individuals.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

The Attorney General has exempted this system from subsections (c)(3) and (4); (d); (e)(1), (2), (3), (4)(G) and (H), (5) and (8); (f); and (g) of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j). Rules have been promulgated in accordance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553(b), (c) and (e) and have been published in the Federal Register.

JUSTICE/FBI-015**SYSTEM NAME:**

National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC).

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Training Division, FBI Academy, Behavioral Science Unit, Quantico, Virginia 22135.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

A. Individuals who relate in any manner to official FBI investigations into violent crimes including, but not limited to, subjects, suspects, victims, witnesses, close relatives, medical personnel, and associates who are relevant to an investigation.

B. Individuals who are the subject of unsolicited information or who offer unsolicited information, and law enforcement personnel who request assistance and/or make inquiries concerning records.

C. Individuals who are the subject of violent crime research studies including, but not limited to, criminal personality profiles, scholarly journals, and news media references.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

The National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime will maintain in both manual and automated formats case investigation reports on all forms of solved and unsolved violent crimes. These violent crimes include, but are not limited to, acts or attempted acts of murder, kidnapping, incendiary arson or bombing, rape, physical torture, sexual trauma, or evidence of violent forms of death. *Less than ten percent of the records which are analyzed may not be directly related to violent activities.*

A. Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) case reports submitted to the FBI by a duly constituted Federal, State, county, or municipal law enforcement agency in any violent criminal matter. VICAP reports include but are not limited to, crime scene descriptions, victim and offender descriptive data, laboratory reports,

criminal history records, court records, news media references, crime scene photographs, and statements.

B. Violent crime case reports submitted by FBI headquarters or field offices.

C. Violent crime research studies, scholarly journal articles, textbooks, training materials, and news media references of interest to VCAVC personnel.

D. An index of all detected trends, patterns, profiles and methods of operation of known and unknown violent criminals whose records are maintained in the system.

E. An index of the names, addresses, and contact telephone numbers of professional individuals and organizations who are in a position to furnish assistance to the FBI's NCAVC operation.

F. An index of public record sources for historical, statistical and demographic data collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

G. An alphabetical name index pertaining to all individuals whose records are maintained in the system.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

44 U.S.C. Section 3101; 41 CFR Subpart 101-11.2 and 28 U.S.C. Section 534.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

As currently envisioned, the NCAVC will be administered by the FBI through its Training Division's Behavioral Science Unit Located at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Its primary mission is to consolidate research, training, and operational support activities for the express purposes of providing expertise to any legitimate law enforcement agency confronted with unusual, bizarre, and/or particularly vicious or repetitive violent crimes.

Records described above are maintained in this system to permit the FBI to function efficiently as an authorized, responsive component of the Department of Justice. Therefore, the information in this system is disclosed to officials and employees of the Department of Justice, and/or all components thereof, who need the information to perform their official duties.

Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use to any Federal, State, local, or foreign government agency directly engaged in the criminal justice process where

access is directly related to a law enforcement function of the recipient agency in connection with the tracking identification, and apprehension of persons believed to be engaged in repeated or exceptionally violent acts of criminal behavior.

Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use in a proceeding before a court or adjudicative body, e.g., the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Merit System Protection Board, before which the FBI is authorized to appear, when (a) the FBI or any employee thereof in his or her official capacity, or (b) any employee in his or her individual capacity where the Department of Justice has agreed to represent the employee, or (c) the United States, where the FBI determines it is likely to be affected by the litigation, is a party to litigation or has an interest in litigation and such records are determined by the FBI to be relevant to the litigation.

Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use to an organization or individual in both the public or private sector pursuant to an appropriate legal proceeding or, if deemed necessary, to elicit information or cooperation from the recipient for use by the FBI in the performance of an authorized activity. An example could be where the activities of an individual are disclosed to a member of the public to elicit his/her assistance in FBI apprehension or detection efforts.

Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use to an organization or individual in the public or private sector where there is reason to believe the recipient is or could become the target of a particular criminal activity or conspiracy and to the extent the information is relevant to the protection of life or property.

Relevant information may be disclosed from this system to the news media and general public where there exists a legitimate public interest. Examples would include: to obtain public or media assistance in the tracking, identifying, and apprehending of persons believed to be engaged in repeated acts of violent criminal behavior; to notify the public and/or media of arrests; to protect the public from imminent threat to life or property where necessary; and to disseminate information to the public and/or media to obtain cooperation with violent crime research, evaluation, and statistical programs.

Information in this system may be disclosed as is necessary to appropriately respond to congressional inquiries on behalf of constituents.

A record from a system of records may be disclosed as a routine use to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906 to the extent that legislation governing the record permits.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Information in the system is stored manually in locked file cabinets, either in its natural state or on microfilm, at the NCAVC in Quantico, Virginia. The active main files are maintained in hard copy form and some inactive records are maintained on microfilm.

In addition, some of the information is stored in computerized data storage devices at the NCAVC and FBI Computer Center in Washington, DC. Investigative information which is maintained in computerized form may be stored in memory on disk storage on computer tape, or on computer printed listings.

RETRIEVABILITY:

On-line computer access to NCAVC files is achieved by using the following search descriptors:

A. A data base which contains the names of individuals, their birth dates, physical descriptions, and other identification numbers such as FBI numbers, if such have been assigned.

B. Summary variables contained on VICAP reports submitted to the NCAVC as previously described.

C. Key words citations to violent crime research studies, scholarly journal articles, textbooks, training materials, and media references.

SAFEGUARDS:

Records are maintained in restricted areas and accessed only by FBI employees. All FBI employees receive a complete pre-employment background investigation. All employees are cautioned about divulging confidential information or any information contained in FBI files. Failure to abide by this provision violates Department of Justice regulations and may violate certain statutes providing maximum severe penalties of a ten thousand dollar fine or 10 years' imprisonment or both. Employees who resign or retire are also cautioned about divulging information acquired in the job.

Registered mail is used to transmit routine hard copy records between field offices. Highly classified records are hand carried by Special Agents or personnel of the Armed Forces Courier

Service. Highly classified or sensitive privacy information, which is electronically transmitted between field offices and to and from FBI Headquarters, is transmitted in encrypted form to prevent interception and interpretation.

Information transmitted in teletype form between the NCAVC in Quantico, Virginia and the FBI Computer Center in Washington, DC, is encrypted prior to transmission at both places to ensure confidentiality and security of the data.

FBI field offices involved in certain complicated, investigative matters may be provided with on-line access to the computerized information which is maintained for them on disc storage in the FBI Computer Center in Washington, DC. This computerized data is also transmitted in encrypted form.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Records are proposed for destruction after 50 years or upon termination of the program, whichever is earlier. The disposition schedule is pending with NARA as Job No. N1-65-88-13.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Address inquiries to the System Manager.

RECORDS ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Requests for access to records in this system shall be made in writing with the envelope and the letter clearly marked "Privacy Access Request." The request must provide the full name, complete address, date of birth, place of birth, and notarized signature of the individual who is the subject of the record requested. The request should also include the general subject matter of the document or its file number—along with any other known information which may assist in making a search of the records. The request must also provide a return addressing for transmitting the information. Access requests should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURE:

Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should also direct their request to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535. The request should state clearly and concisely (1) the reasons for contesting the information, and (2) the proposed amendment to the information.

Pages 47248-47249

JUSTICE/FBI-010

SYSTEM NAME:

Employee Travel Vouchers and Individual Earning Records.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Bureau of Investigation; J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20535. Records pending audit are located at Federal Records Centers.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Former and current employees of the FBI.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Payroll, travel and retirement records of current and former employees of the FBI.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The head of each executive agency, or his delegate, is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate payroll system, covering pay, leave and allowances, as a part of the system of accounting and internal control of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 66, 66a, and 200(a).

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

These records are used by Departmental personnel to prepare and document payment to employees of the FBI and to carry out financial matters related to the payroll or accounting functions.

Release of information to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the General Services Administration (GSA): A record from a system of records may be disclosed as a routine use to the National Archives and Records NARA and GSA in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Manual on paper files.

RETRIEVABILITY:

The records can be retrieved by name; and either social security account number or employee identification number.

SAFEGUARDS:

Accessed by Bureau employees at FBI Headquarters and by Field Office employees at Records Centers. Transmittal document contains Bureau statement concerning security, i.e., who may access or view records. Records are maintained in rooms under the control of employees during working hours and maintained in locked file cabinets in locked rooms at other times. Security guards further restrict access to the building to authorized personnel only.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Employee Travel Vouchers are destroyed 6 years, 3 months, after the period covered by the account (GRS #6, Item 1A2). Individual Earnings Records are destroyed 56 years after date of last entry (GRS #2, Item 1).

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Written inquiries, including name, date of birth, and social security number, to determine whether this system contains records about an individual may be addressed to Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20535.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURE:

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Written inquiries, including name, date of birth and social security number, requesting access or contesting the accuracy of records may be addressed to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20535.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Travel vouchers turned in by individual employees for official business. Pay records—time and attendance records, pay determined by the agency.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

Pages 49175-49176

JUSTICE/FBI-011

SYSTEM NAME:

Employee Health Records.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Administrative Services Division, Health Service, J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20535 and the following field offices: New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Addresses for field offices can be found in the appendix of Field Offices for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in System notice Justice/FBI 002.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Current and former employees of the FBI.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Records of visits to health facilities relating to sickness, injuries or accidents.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The head of each agency is responsible, under 5 U.S.C. 7902, for keeping a record of injuries and accidents to its employees and for reducing accidents and health risks. These records are maintained under the general authority of 5 U.S.C. 301 so that the FBI can be kept aware of the health related matters of its employees and more expeditiously identify them.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USERS:

These records are maintained by the FBI to identify matters relating to the health of its present and former employees. Information is available to employees of the FBI whose job function relates to identifying and resolving

health matters of former and current personnel of the FBI.

In addition, information may be released to the National Archives and Records Administration and the General Services Administration in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

A clinical record is created to maintain an employee health record and SF 510, "Nursing Notes". The information is maintained manually in a file folder.

RETRIEVABILITY:

By name.

SAFEGUARDS:

These records are maintained by FBI personnel during working hours and in locked file cabinets during non-working hours. Security guards further restrict access to the building to authorized personnel.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Remaining index cards will be destroyed 6 years after date of last entry (GRS #1, Item 19). The folder containing the health record and nursing notes will be maintained in the Health Unit for 5 years after the last entry. Thereafter, the contents of the folder will be transferred to the Employee Medical Folder, an appendage of the Official Personnel Folder.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Written inquiries, including name, address and social security number, to determine whether this system of records contains records about an individual may be addressed to Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20535, and/or individually to the field offices which maintain similar records.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Written inquiries, including name, date of birth and social security number, requesting access or contesting the accuracy of records may be addressed to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20535,

and the above-mentioned field offices at addresses referred to in system notice Justice/FBI 002.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation originate their own records. Nursing Notes appear on SF 510.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

This system of records is maintained under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 66a which requires the head of the Department, or his delegate, to establish a system of accounting and internal control designed to provide full disclosure of the financial results of the FBI's activities; adequate financial information needed for the FBI's management purposes and effective control over and accountability for all funds, property and other assets for which the FBI is responsible.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

For the purpose of producing cost accounting reports reflective of personnel utilization, records may be made available to the General Accounting Office, the Office of Management and Budget and the Treasury Department.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:**STORAGE:**

Information maintained in the system is stored electronically on magnetic tapes and discs for use in a computer environment.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Information is retrieved by name and/or social security number.

SAFEGUARDS:

Information is safeguarded and protected in accordance with the FBI's Computer Center regulations that permit access and use by authorized personnel only.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Bi-weekly magnetic tapes are retained for a period of 3 years. Hard copy records are retained in accordance with instructions contained in GRS #8, Items 7 and 8, and GSA Bulletin FPMR-47, "Archives and Records". Hard copy records are destroyed; magnetic tapes are erased and reused. (Job No. NCI-65-82-4, Part E 13c.(1))

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Same as above.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:**CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:**

Written requests for access to information may be made by an

employee through his supervisor or by former employees by writing to: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20535 (Attn: Administrative Services Division). Contesting of any information should be set out in written detail and forwarded to the above address. A check of all supportive records will be made to determine the factual data in existence.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Source of information is derived from daily time utilization recording made by the employees.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

JUSTICE/FBI-013**SYSTEM NAME:**

Security access control system (SACS)

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20535.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Individuals, both FBI employees and outside visitors, who have been granted access to the J. Edgar Hoover Building.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

The system contains computerized information concerning names, badge numbers, and the dates and times of entries of those individuals, including escorted visitors, who have been issued access badges to the J. Edgar Hoover Building.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The maintenance of this system is authorized by Executive Order 12065, the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(10)) and Pub. L. No. 90-620, as amended (44 U.S.C. Chapters 21 and 33). Each of these two statutes, as well as the Executive Order, is directed toward security of United States Government records maintained by Federal agencies.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

Category of users: Federal Bureau of Investigation management officials and security personnel. The information is used to determine the status of individuals entering the building and maintain control of badges issued to

JUSTICE/FBI-012**SYSTEM NAME:**

Time Utilization Record/Keeping (TURK) System.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Administrative Services Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20535.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Special Agents, Accounting Technicians, Investigative Assistants, and Laboratory Technicians.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

System contains bi-weekly time utilization data of Special Agents, Accounting Technicians, Investigative Assistants and Laboratory Technicians.

individuals requiring access to the J. Edgar Hoover Building.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

The automated portion of the records is maintained on a magnetic tape. Documentary records are maintained in manual file folders.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Alphabetically by last name; numerically by access badge number.

SAFEGUARDS:

Maintained in a locked room, which is manned 24 hours per day, with access limited to FBI security personnel.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Computerized records are maintained for one year and hard copy computer listings are maintained for six months. Cards containing badge information are destroyed when administrative needs have expired. Duplicate badges are maintained on individuals granted permanent access to the building until access is no longer required and/or upon separation or transfer. (Job No. NC1-65-82-4, Part B. 66c. (8); Part E. 13 c. (1))

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Inquiry concerning this system should be in writing and made to the system manager listed above.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Same as above.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as above.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

See categories of individuals.

SYSTEM EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

JUSTICE/FBI-014

SYSTEM NAME:

FBI Alcoholism Program.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

FBI Headquarters, Administrative Services Division, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20535; and FBI Field Divisions.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

This system contains information on current and former FBI employees who have been counseled or otherwise treated regarding alcohol abuse or referred to the Alcoholism Program Coordinator or Counselor.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

This system contains correspondence and records regarding employees and/or their families who have been referred to the Alcoholism Program Coordinator or Counselor, the results of any counseling which may have occurred, recommended treatment and results of treatment, in addition to interview appraisals and other notes or records of discussions held with employees relative to this program.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The maintenance of this system is authorized by Pub. L. 91-616 and Pub. L. 92-255, as amended by Pub. L. 93-282, Section 122, and the implementing regulations, 42 CFR Part 2.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USES AND THE PURPOSE OF SUCH USES:

All disclosures of information pertaining to an individual are made in compliance with Public Law No. 91-616, Section 333, and the Confidentiality of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Patient Records Regulations, 42 CFR Part 2.2, as amended, for the sole purpose of administering the program.

These records are used to document the nature of an individual's alcohol abuse problem and progress made, and to record an individual's participation in and the results of community or private sector treatment or rehabilitation programs.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Records are maintained in file folders.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Records are retrieved by employee's name.

SAFEGUARDS:

Files are maintained in locked file cabinets, or safes under the immediate control of the Alcoholism Program Coordinator or other authorized individuals. Access is strictly limited to the Coordinator and other authorized personnel.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL

Files are destroyed 3 years after case is closed. (GRS #1, Item 27 b.; Job No. NC1-65-82-4, Part B. 67d.)

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, FBI J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Inquiry concerning this system should be in writing and made to the system manager listed above.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Requests made by employees should be made in writing to the Director, FBI, Washington, D.C. 20535. Requests must contain employee's full name, date and place of birth, and current office of assignment and/or home address where records are to be sent. If the individual making the request is a former employee, he/she must submit a duly notarized signature in order to establish identity. In addition, the requester must specify the location of the system of records sought, i.e., those maintained at FBI headquarters or those maintained in a particular field division.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Requests for correction/amendment of records in this system should be made in writing to the Director, FBI, Washington, D.C. 20535, specifying the information to be amended, and the reasons and justifications for requesting such amendment.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

See categories of individuals.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

federal register

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF
INVESTIGATION
PRIVACY ACT
RECORDS SYSTEMS NOTICES

- 001 - National Crime Information Center (NCIC)
- 002 - Central Records System
- 003 - Bureau Mailing Lists
- 004 - Routine Correspondence Handled by
Preprinted Form
- 005 - Routine Correspondence Prepared
Without File Yellow
- 006 - Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR)
Indices
- 007 - FBI Automated Payroll System
- 008 - Personnel Information Network
System (PINS)
- 009 - Identification Division Records
System
- 010 - Employee Travel Vouchers and
Individual Earning Records
- 011 - Employee Health Records
- 012 - Time Utilization Record-Keeping
(TURK) System
- 013 - Security Access Control System (SACS)
- 014 - FBI Alcoholism Program
- 015 - National Center for the Analysis
of Violent Crime (NCAVC)

JUSTICE/FBI 001**SYSTEM NAME:**

National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

SYSTEM LOCATIONS:

Federal Bureau of Investigation; J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20535.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

A. Wanted Persons: 1. Individuals for whom Federal warrants are outstanding.

2. Individuals who have committed or have been identified with an offense which is classified as a felony or serious misdemeanor under the existing penal statutes of the jurisdictions originating the entry and felony or misdemeanor warrant has been issued for the individual with respect to the offense which was the basis of the entry. Probation and parole violators meeting the foregoing criteria.

3. A "Temporary Felony Want" may be entered when a law enforcement agency has need to take prompt action to establish a "want" entry for the apprehension of a person who has committed, or the officer has reasonable grounds to believe has committed, a felony and who may seek refuge by fleeing across jurisdictional boundaries and circumstances preclude the immediate procurement of a felony warrant. A "Temporary Felony Want" shall be specifically identified as such and subject to verification and support by a proper warrant within 48 hours following the initial entry of a temporary want. The agency originating the "Temporary Felony Want" shall be responsible for subsequent verification or re-entry of a permanent want.

4. Juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent and who have escaped or absconded from custody, even though no arrest warrants were issued. Juveniles who have been charged with the commission of a delinquent act that would be a crime if committed by an adult, and who have fled from the state where the act was committed.

5. Individuals who have committed or have been identified with an offense committed in a foreign country, which would be a felony if committed in the United States, and for whom a warrant of arrest is outstanding and for which an extradition treaty exists between the United States and that country.

6. Individuals who have committed or have been identified with an offense committed in Canada and for whom a Canada-Wide Warrant has been issued which meets the requirements of the Canada-U.S. Extradition Treaty, 18 U.S.C. 3184.

B. Individuals who have been charged with serious and/or significant offenses.

C. Missing Persons: 1. A person of any age who is missing and who is under proven physical/mental disability or is senile, thereby subjecting himself or others to personal and immediate danger.

2. A person of any age who is missing under circumstances indicating that his disappearance was not voluntary.

3. A person of any age who is missing under circumstances indicating that his physical safety is in danger.

4. A person who is missing and declared unemancipated as defined by the laws of his state of residence and does not meet any of the entry criteria set forth in 1, 2, or 3 above.

D. Individuals designated by the U.S. Secret Service as posing a potential danger to the President and/or other authorized protectees.

E. Unidentified Persons: 1. Any unidentified deceased person. 2. Any person who is living and unable to ascertain his/her identity (e.g., infant, amnesia victim). 3. Any unidentified catastrophe victim. 4. Body parts when a body has been dismembered.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

A. Stolen Vehicle File: 1. Stolen vehicles. 2. Vehicles wanted in conjunction with felonies or serious misdemeanors. 3. Stolen vehicle parts, including certificates of origin or title.

B. Stolen License Plate File: 1. Stolen or missing license plate.

C. Stolen/Missing Gun File: 1. Stolen or missing guns. 2. Recovered guns, when ownership of which has not been established.

D. Stolen Article File.

E. Wanted Persons File: Described in "CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM: A. Wanted Persons."

F. Securities File: 1. Serially numbered stolen, embezzled, counterfeited, missing securities.

2. "Securities" for present purposes of this file are currency (e.g., bills, bank notes) and those documents or certificates which generally are considered to be evidence of debt (e.g., bonds, debentures, notes) or ownership of property (e.g., common stock, preferred stock), and documents which represent subscription rights, warrants and which are of those types trades in the securities exchanges in the United

States, except for commodities futures. Also included are warehouse receipts, travelers checks and money orders.

G. Stolen Boat File

H. Computerized Criminal History File: A cooperative Federal-state program for the interstate exchange of criminal history record information for the purpose of facilitating the interstate exchange of such information among criminal justice agencies.

I. Missing Person File: Described in "CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM: C. Missing persons."

J. U.S. Secret Service Protective File: Described in "CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM: D."

K. Identification records regarding persons enrolled in the United States Marshals Service Witness Security Program who have been charged with serious and/or significant offenses: Described in "CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM: B."

L. Foreign Fugitive File: Identification data regarding persons who are fugitives from foreign countries, who are described in "CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM: A. Wanted Persons, 5."

M. Canadian Warrant File: Identification data regarding Canadian wanted persons who are described in "CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM: A. Wanted Persons, 6."

N. Unidentified Person File: Described in "CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM: E. Unidentified Persons."

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The system is established and maintained in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 534; Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1973, Pub. L. 92-544, 86 Stat. 1115; Securities Acts Amendment of 1975, Pub. L. 94-29, 89 Stat. 97; and Exec. Order No. 10450, 3 CFR (1974).

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

Data in NCIC files is exchanged with and for the official use of authorized officials of the Federal Government, the States, cities, penal and other institutions, and certain foreign governments. The data is exchanged through NCIC lines to Federal criminal justice agencies, criminal justice agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Possessions

and U.S. Territories. Additionally, data contained in the various "want files," i.e., the stolen vehicle file, stolen license plate file, stolen missing gun file, stolen article file, wanted person file, securities file and boat file may be accessed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Criminal history data is disseminated to non-criminal justice agencies for use in connection with licensing for local/state employment or other uses, but only where such dissemination is authorized by Federal or state statutes and approved by the Attorney General of the United States.

Data in NCIC files, other than the Computerized Criminal History File, is disseminated to (1) a nongovernmental agency or subunit thereof which allocates a substantial part of its annual budget to the administration of criminal justice, whose regularly employed peace officers have full police powers pursuant to state law and have complied with the minimum employment standards of governmentally employed police officers as specified by state statute; (2) a noncriminal justice governmental department of motor vehicle or driver's license registry established by a statute, which provides vehicles registration and driver record information to criminal justice agencies; (3) a governmental regional dispatch center, established by a state statute, resolution, ordinance or Executive order, which provides communications services to criminal justice agencies; and (4) the national Automobile Theft Bureau, a nongovernmental nonprofit agency which acts as a national clearinghouse for information on stolen vehicles and offers free assistance to law enforcement agencies concerning automobile thefts, identification and recovery of stolen vehicles.

Disclosures of information from this system, as described above, are for the purpose of providing information to authorized agencies to facilitate the apprehension of fugitives, the location of missing persons, the location and/or return of stolen property, or similar criminal justice objectives.

Information on missing children, missing adults who were reported missing while children, and unidentified living and deceased persons may be disclosed to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The NCMEC is a nongovernmental, nonprofit, federally funded corporation, serving as a national resource and technical assistance clearinghouse focusing on missing and exploited children. Information is disclosed to NCMEC to assist it in its efforts to provide

technical assistance and education to parents and local governments regarding the problems of missing and exploited children, and to operate a nationwide missing children hotline to permit members of the public to telephone the Center from anywhere in the United States with information about a missing child.

In addition, information may be released to the news media and the public pursuant to 28 CFR 50.2, unless it is determined that release of the specific information in the context of a particular case would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

To a Member of Congress or staff acting upon the member's behalf whom the member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record; and,

To the National Archives and Records Administration and the General Services Administration in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Information maintained in the NCIC system is stored electronically for use in a computer environment.

RETRIEVABILITY:

On-line access to data in NCIC is achieved by using the following search descriptors. 1. Vehicle file:

(a) Vehicle identification number;

(b) License plate number;

(c) NCIC number (unique number assigned by the NCIC computer to each NCIC record). 2. License Plate File: (a) License plate number; (b) NCIC number. 3. Gun file: (a) Serial number of gun; (b) NCIC number. 4. Article File: (a) Serial number of article; (b) NCIC number. 5. Wanted Person File, U.S. Secret Service Protective File, Foreign Fugitive File, and Canadian Warrant File: (a) Name and one of the following numerical identifiers, date of birth, FBI Number (number assigned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to an arrest fingerprint record), Social Security number (it is noted the requirements of the Privacy Act with regard to the solicitation of Social Security numbers have been brought to the attention of the members of the NCIC system). Operator's license number (drivers number), Miscellaneous identifying number (military number or number assigned by Federal, state, or local authorities to an individual's record), Origination agency case number. (b) Vehicle or license plate

known to be in the possession of the wanted person. (c) NCIC number (unique number assigned to each NCIC record). 6. Securities File: (a) Type, serial number, denomination of security; (b) Type of security and name of owner of security; (c) Social Security number of owner of security; (d) NCIC number. 7. Boat File: (a) Registration document number; (b) Hull serial number; (c) NCIC number. 8. Computerized Criminal History File: (a) Name, sex, race and date of birth; (b) FBI number; (c) State identification number; (d) Social Security number; (e) Miscellaneous number. 9. Missing Person File: Same as "Wanted Person" File, plus the age, sex, race, height and weight, eye and hair color, of the missing individual. 10. Unidentified Person File: Age, sex, race, height and weight, eye and hair color, of the unidentified individual.

SAFEGUARDS:

Data stored in the NCIC is documented criminal justice agency information and access to that data is restricted to duly authorized criminal justice agencies. The following security measures are the minimum to be adopted by all criminal justice agencies having access to the NCIC.

Computerized Criminal History File. These measures are designed to prevent unauthorized access to the system data and/or unauthorized use of data obtained from the computerized file.

1. Computer Center: a. The criminal justice agency computer site must have adequate physical security to protect against any unauthorized personnel gaining access to the computer equipment or to any of the stored data. b. Since personnel at these computer centers can have access data stored in the system, they must be screened thoroughly under the authority and supervision of an NCIC control terminal agency. (This authority and supervision may be delegated to responsible criminal justice agency personnel in the case of a satellite computer center being serviced through a stated control terminal agency.) This screening will also apply to non-criminal justice maintenance or technical personnel. c. All visitors to these computer centers must be accompanied by staff personnel at all times. d. Computers having access to the NCIC must have the proper computer instructions written and other built-in controls to prevent criminal history data from being accessible to any terminals other than authorized terminals. e. Computers having access to the NCIC must maintain a record of all transactions against the criminal history filed in the same manner the NCIC

computer logs all transactions. The NCIC identifies each specific agency entering or receiving information and maintains a record of those transactions. This transaction record must be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis to detect any possible misuse of criminal history data. f. Each State Control terminal shall build its data system around a central computer, through which each inquiry must pass for screening and verification. The configuration and operation of the center shall provide for the integrity of the data base.

2. Communications: a. Lines/channels being used to transmit criminal history information must be dedicated solely to criminal justice, i.e., there must be no terminals belonging to agencies outside the criminal justice system sharing these lines/channels. b. Physical security of the lines/channels must be protected too guard against clandestine devices being utilized to intercept or inject system traffic.

3. Terminal Devices Having Access to NCIC: a. All agencies having terminals on this system must be required to physically place these terminals in secure locations within the authorized agency. b. The agencies having terminals with access to criminal history must have terminal operators screened and restricted access to the terminal to a minimum number of authorized employees. c. Copies of criminal history data obtained from terminal devices must be afforded security to prevent any unauthorized access to or use of the data. d. All remote terminals on NCIC Computerized Criminal History will maintain a hard copy of computerized criminal history inquiries with notations of individual making request for record (90 days).

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Unless otherwise removed, records will be retained in files as follows:

1. Vehicle File: a. Unrecovered stolen vehicle records (including snowmobile records) which do not contain vehicle identification numbers (VIN) therein, will be purged from file 90 days after date of entry. Unrecovered stolen vehicle records (including snowmobile records) which contain VIN's will remain in file for the year of entry plus 4.

4. Unrecovered vehicles wanted in conjunction with a felony will remain in file for 90 days after entry. In the event a longer retention period is desired, the vehicle must be reentered. c. Unrecovered stolen VIN plates, certificates of origin or title, and serially numbered stolen vehicles engines or transmissions will remain in file for the year of entry plus 4.

(Job No. NC1-65-82-4, Part E, 13 h.(1))

2. License Plate File: Unrecovered stolen license plates not associated with a vehicle will remain in file for one year after the end of the plate's expiration year as shown in the record.

(Job No. NC1-65-82-4, Part E, 13 h.(2))

3. Gun file: a. Unrecovered weapons will be retained in file for an indefinite period until action is taken by the originating agency to clear the record. b. Weapons entered in file as "recovered" weapons will remain in file for the balance of the year entered plus 2.

(Job No. NC1-65-82-4, Part E, 13 h.(3))

4. Article File: Unrecovered stolen articles will be retained for the balance of the year entered plus one year.

(Job No. NC1-65-82-4, Part E, 13 h.(4))

5. Wanted Person File: Person not located will remain in file indefinitely until action is taken by the originating agency to clear the record (except "Temporary Felony Wants", which will be automatically removed from the file after 48 hours).

(Job No. NC1-65-87-114, Part E, 13 h.(7))

6. Securities File: Unrecovered, stolen, embezzled, counterfeited or missing securities will be retained for the balance of the year entered plus 4, except for travelers checks and money orders, which will be retained for the balance of the year entered plus 2.

(Job No. NC1-65-82-4, Part E, 13h. (5))

7. Boat File: Unrecovered stolen boats will be retained in file for the balance of the year entered plus 4. Unrecovered stolen boat records which do not contain a hull serial number will be purged from file 90 days after date of entry.

(Job No. NC1-65-82-4, Part E, 13h. (6))

8. Missing Persons File: Will remain in the file until the individual is located or, in the case of unemancipated persons, the individual reaches the age of emancipation as defined by law of his state.

(Job No. N 1-65-87-11, Part E, 13h. (8))

9. Computerized Criminal History File: When an individual reaches age of 80.

(Job No. NC1-65-78-1)

10. U.S. Secret Service Protective File: Will be retained until names are removed by the U.S. Secret Service.

11. Foreign Fugitive File: Person not located will remain in file indefinitely until action is taken by the originating agency to clear the record.

12. Canadian Warrant File: Person and located will remain in file indefinitely until action is taken by the originating agency to clear the record.

13. Unidentified Person File: Will be retained for the remainder of the year of entry plus 9.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20535.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Same as the above.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURE:

It is noted the Attorney General is exempting this system from the access and contest procedures of the Privacy Act. However, the following alternative procedures are available to requester. The procedures by which an individual may obtain a copy of his computerized Criminal History are as follows:

If an individual has a criminal record supported by fingerprints and that record has been entered in the NCIC CCH File, it is available to that individual for review, upon presentation of appropriate identification and in accordance with applicable State and Federal administrative and statutory regulations.

Appropriate identification includes being fingerprinted for the purpose of insuring that he is the individual that he purports to be. The record on file will then be verified as his through comparison of fingerprints.

Procedure 1. All requests for review must be made by the subject of his record through a law enforcement agency which has access to the NCIC CCH File. That agency within statutory or regulatory limits can require additional identification to assist in securing a positive identification.

2. If the cooperative law enforcement agency can make an identification with fingerprints previously taken which are on file locally and if the FBI identification number of the individual's record is available to that agency, it can make an on-line inquiry of NCIC to obtain his record on-line or, if it does not have suitable equipment to obtain an on-line response, obtain the record from Washington, DC by mail. The individual will then be afforded the opportunity to see that record.

3. Should the cooperating law enforcement agency not have the individual's fingerprints on file locally, it is necessary for that agency to relate his prints to an existing record by having his identification prints compared with those already on file in the FBI or possibly, in the State's central identification agency.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

The subject of the requested record shall request the appropriate arresting agency, court, or correctional agency to initiate action necessary to correct any stated inaccuracy in his record or provide the information needed to make the record complete.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Information contained in the NCIC system is obtained from local, State, Federal and international criminal justice agencies.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

The Attorney General has exempted this system from subsection (c) (3) and (4), (d), (e) (1), (2) and (3), (e)(4) (G), (H), (e)(8) (f) and (g) of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a (j)(2) and (k)(3). Rules have been promulgated in accordance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 (b), (c) and (e) and have been published in the Federal Register.

JUSTICE/FBI-002**SYSTEM NAME:**

The FBI Central Records System.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

a. Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20535; b. 56 field divisions (see Appendix); c. 16 Legal Attaché (see Appendix).

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

- a. Individuals who relate in any manner to official FBI investigations including, but not limited to subjects, suspects, victims, witnesses, and close relatives and associates who are relevant to an investigation.
- b. Applicants for and current and former personnel of the FBI and persons related thereto who are considered relevant to an applicant investigation, personnel inquiry, or other personnel matters.
- c. Applicants for and appointees to sensitive positions in the United States Government and persons related thereto who are considered relevant to the investigation.
- d. Individuals who are the subject of unsolicited information, who offer unsolicited information, request assistance, and make inquiries concerning record material, including general correspondence, and contacts with other agencies, businesses, institutions, clubs; the public and the news media.
- e. Individuals associated with administrative operations or services

including pertinent functions, contractors and pertinent persons related thereto.

(All manner of information concerning individuals may be acquired in connection with and relating to the varied investigative responsibilities of the FBI which are further described in "CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM." Depending on the nature and scope of the investigation this information may include, among other things, personal habits and conduct, financial information, travel and organizational affiliation of individuals. The information collected is made a matter of record and placed in FBI files)

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM

The FBI Central Records Systems—The FBI utilizes a central records system of maintaining its investigative, personnel, applicant, administrative, and general files. This system consists of one numerical sequence of subject matter files, an alphabetical index to the files, and a supporting abstract system to facilitate processing and accountability of all important mail placed in files. This abstract system is both a textual and an automated capability for locating mail. Files kept in FBI field offices are also structured in the same manner, except they do not utilize an abstract system.

The FBI 277 classifications used in its basic filing system which pertain primarily to Federal violations over which the FBI has investigative jurisdiction. However, included in the 277 classifications are personnel, applicant, and administrative matters to facilitate the overall filing scheme. These classifications are as follows (the word "obsolete" following the name of the classification indicates the FBI is no longer initiating investigative cases in these matters, although the material is retained for reference purposes):

1. Training Schools; National Academy Matters; FBI National Academy Applicants. Covers general information concerning the FBI National Academy, including background investigations of individual candidates.
2. Neutrality Matters. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 956 and 958-962; Title 22, United States Code, Sections 1934 and 401.
3. Overthrow or Destruction of the Government. Title 18, United States Code, Section 2385.
4. National Firearms Act, Federal Firearms Act; State Firearms Control Assistance Act; Unlawful Possession or Receipt of Firearms. Title 26, United States Code, Sections 5801-5812; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 921-

928; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1201-1203.

5. Income Tax. Covers violations of Federal income tax laws reported to the FBI. Complaints are forwarded to the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

6. Interstate Transportation of Strikebreakers. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1231.

7. Kidnapping. Title 28, United States Code, Sections 1201 and 1202.

8. Migratory Bird Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 43; Title 16, United States Code, Section 703 through 718.

9. Extortion. Title 18, United States Code Sections 876, 877, 875, and 873.

10. Red Cross Act. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 706 and 917.

11. Tax (Other than Income) This classification covers complaints concerning violations of Internal Revenue law as they apply to other than alcohol, social security and income and profits taxes, which are forwarded to the Internal Revenue Service.

12. Narcotics. This classification covers complaints received by the FBI concerning alleged violations of Federal drug laws. Complaints are forwarded to the headquarters of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), or the nearest district office of DEA.

13. Miscellaneous. Section 125, National Defense Act, Prostitution; Selling Whiskey Within Five Miles of An Army Camp. 1920 only. Subjects were alleged violators of abuse of U.S. flag, fraudulent enlistment, selling liquor and operating houses of prostitution within restricted bounds of military reservations. Violations of Section 13 of the Selective Service Act (Conscription Act were enforced by the Department of Justice as a war emergency measure with the Bureau exercising jurisdiction in the detection and prosecution of cases within the purview of that Section.

14. Sedition. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2387, 2388, and 2391.

15. Theft from Interest Shipment. Title 18, United States Code, Section 859; Title 18, United States Code, Section 660; Title 18 United States Code, Section 2117.

16. Violations of Federal Injunction (obsolete). Consolidated into Classification 69, "Contempt of Court".

17. Fraud Against the Government Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Veterans Affairs Matters. Title 18, United States Code, Section 287, 289, 290, 371, or 1001, and Title 38, United States Code, Sections 787(a), 787(b), 3405, 3501, and 3502.

18. May Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1384.

19. Censorship Matter (obsolete). Pub. L. 77th Congress.

20. Federal Grain Standards Act (obsolete) 1920 only. Subjects were alleged violators of contracts for sale. Shipment of Interstate Commerce, Section 5, U.S. Grain Standards Act.

21. Food and Drugs. This classification covers complaints received concerning alleged violations of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; Tea Act; Import Milk Act; Caustic Poison Act; and Filled Milk Act. These complaints are referred to the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration of the field component of that Agency.

22. National Motor Vehicle Traffic Act, 1922-27 (obsolete). Subjects were possible violators of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act; Automobiles seized by Prohibitions Agents.

23. Prohibition. This classification covers complaints received concerning bootlegging activities and other violations of the alcohol tax laws. Such complaints are referred to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, or field representatives of the Agency.

24. Profiteering 1920-42. (obsolete). Subject are possible violators of the Lever Act—Profiteering in food and clothing or accused company was subject of file. Bureau conducted investigations to ascertain profits.

25. Selective Service Act; Selective Training and Service Act. Title 50, United States Code, Section 462; Title 50 United States Code, Section 459.

26. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle; Interstate Transportation of Stolen Aircraft. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2311 (in part), 2312, and 2313.

27. Patent Matter. Title 35, United States Code, Sections 104 and 105.

28. Copyright Matter. Title 17, United States Code, Sections 104 and 105.

29. Bank Fraud and Embezzlement. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 212, 213, 215, 334, 655-657, 1004-1006, 1008, 1009, 1014, and 1306; Title 12, United States Code, Section 1725(g).

30. Interstate Quarantine Law, 1922-25 (obsolete). Subjects alleged violators of Act of February 15, 1893, as amended, regarding interstate travel of persons afflicted with infectious diseases. Cases also involved unlawful transportation of animals, Act of February 2, 1903. Referrals were made to Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture.

31. White Slave Traffic Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 2421-2424.

32. Identification (Fingerprint) Matters. This classification covers general information concerning Identification (fingerprint) matters.

33. Uniform Crime Reporting. This classification covers general information concerning the Uniform Crime Reports, a periodic compilation of statistics of criminal violations throughout the United States.

34. Violation of Lacy Act, 1922-43. (obsolete) Unlawful Transportation and shipment of black bass and fur seal skins.

35. Civil Service. This classification covers complaints received by the FBI concerning Civil Service matters which are referred to the Office of Personnel Management in Washington or regional offices of that Agency.

36. Mail Fraud. Title 18, United States Code, Section 13341.

37. False Claims Against the Government, 1921-22. (obsolete) Subjects submitted claims for allotment, vocational training, compensation as veterans under the Sweet Bill. Letters were generally referred elsewhere (Veterans Bureau). Violators apprehended for violation of Article No. 1, War Risk Insurance Act.

38. Application for Pardon to Restore Civil Rights, 1921-35. (obsolete) Subjects allegedly obtained their naturalization papers by fraudulent means. Cases later referred to Immigration and Naturalization Service.

39. Falsely Claiming Citizenship. (obsolete) Title 18, United States Code, Sections 911 and 1015(a)(b).

40. Passport and Visa Matter. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1451-1548.

41. Explosives (obsolete). Title 50, United States Code, Sections 121 through 144.

42. Deserter; Harboring. Title 10, United States Code, Sections 808 and 885.

43. Illegal Wearing of Uniforms; False Advertising or Misuse of Names, Words, Emblems or Insignia; Illegal Manufacturer, Use, Possession, or Sale of Emblems and Insignia; Illegal Manufacture, Possession, or Wearing of Civil Defense Insignia; Miscellaneous, Forging or Using Forged Certificate of Discharge from Military or Naval Service; Miscellaneous, Falsely Making or Forging Naval, Military, or Official Pass; Miscellaneous, Forging or Counterfeiting Seal of Department or Agency of the United States, Misuse of the Great Seal of the United States or of the Seals of the President or the Vice President of the United States; Unauthorized Use of "Johnny Horizon" Symbol; Unauthorized Use of Smokey Bear Symbol. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 702, 703, and 704; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 701, 705, 707, and 710; Title 36, United States Code, Section 182; Title 50, Appendix, United States Code, Section 2284; Title

46. United States Code, Section 249; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 498, 499, 506, 709, 711, 711a, 712, 713, and 714; Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1457 and 1723a; Title 22, United States Code, Section 2518.

44. Civil Rights; Civil Rights, Election Laws, Voting Rights Act, 1965, Title 18, United States Code, Sections 241, 242, and 245; Title 42, United States Code, Section 1973; Title 18, United States Code, Section 243; Title 18, United States Code, Section 244, Civil Rights Act—Federally Protected Activities; Civil Rights Act—Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act of 1975.

45. Crime on the High Seas (Includes stowaways on boats and aircraft). Title 18, United States Code, Sections 7, 13, 1243, and 2199.

46. Fraud Against the Government: (Includes Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Department of Labor (CETA), and Miscellaneous Government Agencies) Anti-Kickback Statute; Department Assistance Act of 1950; False Claims, Civil; Federal-Aid Road Act; Lead and Zinc Act; Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; Renegotiation Act, Criminal; Renegotiation Act, Civil; Trade Expansion Act of 1962; Unemployment Compensation Statutes; Economic Opportunity Act, Title 50, United States Code, Section 1211 et seq.; Title 31, United States Code, Section 231; Title 41, United States Code, Section 119; Title 40, United States Code, Section 489.

47. Impersonation. Title 18, United States Code, Section 912, 913, 915, and 916.

48. Postal. Violation (Except Mail Fraud). This classification covers inquiries concerning the Postal Service and complaints pertaining to the theft of mail. Such complaints are either forwarded to the Postmaster General or the nearest Postal Inspector.

49. Bankruptcy Fraud. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 151-155.

50. Involuntary Servitude and Slavery. U.S. Constitution, 13th Amendment; Title 18, United States Code, sections 1581-1588, 241, and 242.

51. Jury Panel Investigations. This classification covers jury panel investigations which are requested by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 533 and AG memorandum #781, dated 11/9/72. These investigations can be conducted only up-on such a request and consist of an indices and arrest check, and only in limited important trials where defendant could have influence over a juror.

52. Theft, Robbery, Embezzlement, Illegal Possession or Destruction of Government Property. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 641, 1024, 1660, 2112, and 2114. Interference With Government Communications, Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1632.

53. Excess Profits On Wool 1918 (obsolete). Subjects possible violator of Government Control of Wool Clip of 1918.

54. Customs Laws and Smuggling. This classification covers complaints received concerning smuggling and other matters involving importation and entry of merchandise into and the exportation of merchandise from the United States. Complaints are referred to the nearest district office of the U.S. Customs Service or the Commissioner of Customs, Washington, DC.

55. Counterfeiting. This classification covers complaints received concerning alleged violations of counterfeiting of U.S. coins, notes, and other obligations and securities of the Government. These complaints are referred to either the Director, U.S. Secret Service, or the nearest office of that Agency.

56. Election Laws. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 241, 242, 245, and 591-607; Title 42, United States Code, Section 1973; Title 26, United States Code, Sections 9012 and 9042; Title 2, United States Code, Sections 431-437, 439, and 441.

57. War Labor Dispute Act (obsolete). Pub. L. 89-77th Congress.

58. Corruption of Federal Public Officials. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 201-203, 205-211; Pub. L. 89-4 and 89-136.

59. World War Adjusted Compensation Act of 1924-44 (obsolete). Bureau of Investigation was charged with the duty of investigating alleged violations of all sections of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act (Pub. L. 472, 69th Congress (H.R. 10277)) with the exception of Section 704.

60. Anti-Trust, Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1-7, 12-27, and 13.

61. Treason or Misprision of Treason. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2381, 2382, 2389, 2390, 756, and 757.

62. Administrative Inquiries. Misconduct Investigations of Officers and Employees of the Department of Justice and Federal Judiciary: Census Matters (Title 13, United States Code, Sections 211-214, 221-224, 304, and 305) Domestic Police Cooperation; Eight-Hour-Day Law (Title 40, United States Code, Sections 321, 332, 325a, 326); Fair Credit Reporting Act (Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1681q and 1681r); Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (Title 15, United States Code, Section 1333); Federal Judiciary

Investigations; Kickback Racket Act (Title 18, United States Code, Section 874); Lands Division Matter, other Violations and/or Matters; Civil Suits—Miscellaneous; Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (Title 50, Appendix, United States Code, Sections 510-590); Tariff Act of 1930 (Title 19, United States Code, Section 1304); Unreported Interstate Shipment of Cigarettes (Title 15, United States Code, Sections 375 and 376); Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (Wages and Hours Law) (Title 29, United States Code, Sections 201-219); Conspiracy (Title 18, United States Code, Section 371 (formerly Section 88, Title 18, United States Code); effective September 1, 1948).

63. Miscellaneous—Nonsubversive. This classification concerns correspondence from the public which does not relate to matters within FBI jurisdiction.

64. Foreign Miscellaneous. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information of value identified by country. More specific categories are placed in classification 108-113.

65. Espionage. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence: Internal Security Act of 1950; Executive Order 11905.

66. Administrative Matters. This classification covers such items as supplies, automobiles, salary matters and vouchers.

67. Personnel Matters. This classification concerns background investigations of applicants for employment with the FBI and folders for current and former employees.

68. Alaskan matters (obsolete). This classification concerns FBI investigations in the Territory of Alaska prior to its becoming a State.

69. Contempt of Court. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 401, 402, 3285, 3691, 3692; Title 10, United States Code, Section 647; and Rule 42, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

70. Crime on Government Reservation. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 7 and 13.

71. Bills of Lading Act. Title 49, United States Code, Section 121.

72. Obstruction of Criminal Investigations: Obstruction of Justice, Obstruction of Court Orders. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1503 through 1510.

73. Application for Pardon After Completion of Sentence and Application for Executive Clemency. This classification concerns the FBI's background investigation in connection with pardon applications and request for executive clemency.

74. Perjury. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1621, 1622, and 1623.

75. Bondsmen and Sureties. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1506.

76. Escaped Federal Prisoner. Escape and Rescue; Probation Violator, Parole Violator Parole Violator, Mandatory Release Violator. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 751-757, 1072; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 3651-3656; and Title 18, United States Code, Sections 4202-4207, 5037, and 4161-4166.

77. Applicants (Special Inquiry, Departmental and Other Government Agencies, except those having special classifications). This classification covers the background investigations conducted by the FBI in connection with the aforementioned positions.

78. Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests. Title 18, United States Code, Section 287, 405, 508, 641, 1001 and 1002.

79. Missing Persons. This classification covers the FBI's Identification Division's assistance in the locating of missing persons.

80. Laboratory Research Matters. At FBI Headquarters this classification is used for Laboratory research matters. In field office files this classification covers the FBI's public affairs matters and involves contact by the FBI with the general public, Federal and State agencies, the Armed Forces, Corporations, the news media and other outside organizations.

81. Gold Hoarding. 1933-45. (obsolete) Gold Hoarding investigations conducted in accordance with an Act of March 9, 1933 and Executive Order issued August 28, 1933. Bureau instructed by Department to conduct no further investigations in 1935 under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. Thereafter, all correspondence referred to Secret Service.

82. War Risk Insurance (National Life Insurance (obsolete)). This classification covers investigations conducted by the FBI in connection with civil suits filed under this statute.

83. Court of Claims. This classification covers requests for investigations of cases pending in the Court of Claims from the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division of the Department of Justice.

84. Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act (obsolete). Title 15, United States Code, Chapter 14.

85. Home Owner Loan Corporation (obsolete). This classification concerned complaints received by the FBI about alleged violations of the Home Owners Loan Act, which were referred to the Home Owners Loan Corporation. Title 12 United States Code, Section 1464.

86. Fraud Against the Government—Small Business Administration. Title 15, United States Code, Section 645; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 657, 658, 1006, 1011, 1013, 1014, 1906, 1907, and 1909.

87. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property (Heavy Equipment—Commercialized Theft). Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2311, 2314, 2315 and 2318.

88. Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, Custody, or Confinement; Unlawful Flight to Avoid Giving Testimony. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1073 and 1074.

89. Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer, Crimes Against Family Members, Congressional Assassination Statute. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1111, 1114, 2232.

90. Irregularities in Federal Penal Institutions. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1791 and 1792.

91. Bank Burglary; Bank Larceny; Bank Robbery. Title 18, United States Code, Section 2113.

92. Racketeer Enterprise Investigations. Title 18, United States Code, Section 2327.

93. Ascertaining Financial Ability. This classification concerns requests by the Department of Justice for the FBI to ascertain a person's ability to pay a claim, fine or judgment obtained against him by the United States Government.

94. Research matters. This classification concerns all general correspondence of the FBI with private individuals which does not involve any substantive violation of Federal law.

95. Laboratory Cases (Examination of Evidence in Other Than Bureau's Cases). The classification concerns non-FBI cases where a duly constituted State, county or a municipal law enforcement agency in a criminal matter has requested an examination of evidence by the FBI Laboratory.

96. Alien Applicant (obsolete). Title 10, United States Code, Section 310.

97. Foreign Agents Registration Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 951; Title 22, United States Code, Sections 611–621; Title 50, United States Code, Sections 851–857.

98. Sabotage. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2151–2156; Title 50, United States Code, Section 797.

99. Plant Survey (obsolete). This classification covers a program wherein the FBI inspected industrial plants for the purpose of making suggestions to the operations of those plants to prevent espionage and sabotage.

100. Domestic Security. This classification covers investigations by the FBI in the domestic security field, e.g., Smith Act violations

101. Hatch Act (obsolete). Pub. L. 252, 76th Congress.

102. Voorhis Act, title 18, United States Code, Section 1386.

103. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Livestock. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 667, 2311, 2316 and 2317.

104. Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (obsolete). Pub. L. 625, 77th Congress, Sections 115–119.

105. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

106. Alien Enemy Control; Escaped Prisoners of War and Internees, 1944–55 (obsolete). Suspects were generally suspected escaped prisoners of war, members of foreign organizations, failed to register under the Alien Registration Act. Cases ordered closed by Attorney General after alien enemies returned to their respective countries upon termination of hostilities.

107. Denaturalization Proceedings (obsolete). This classification covers investigations concerning allegations that an individual fraudulently swore allegiance to the United States or in some other manner illegally obtained citizenship to the U.S., Title 8, United States Code, Section 738.

108. Foreign Travel Control (obsolete). This classification concerns security-type investigations wherein the subject is involved in foreign travel.

109. Foreign Political Matters. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign political matters broken down by country.

110. Foreign Economic Matters. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign economic matters broken down by country.

111. Foreign Social Conditions. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign social conditions broken down by country.

112. Foreign Funds. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign funds broken down by country.

113. Foreign Military and Naval Matters. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign military and naval matters broken down by country.

114. Alien Property Custodian Matter (obsolete). Title 50, United States Code, Sections 1 through 38. This classification covers investigations concerning ownership and control of property subject to claims and litigation under this statute.

115. Bond Default; Bail Jumper. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 3146–3152.

116. Department of Energy Applicant; Department of Energy, Employee. This classification concerns background investigations conducted in connection with employment with the Department of Energy.

117. Department of Energy, Criminal. Title 42, United States Code, Sections 2011–2281; Pub. L. 93–438.

118. Applicant, Intelligence Agency (obsolete). This classification covers applicant background investigations conducted of persons under consideration for employment by the Central Intelligence Group.

119. Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Title 2, United States Code, Sections 261–270.

120. Federal Tort Claims Act, Title 28, United States Code, Sections 2671 to 2680. Investigations are conducted pursuant to specific request from the Department of Justice in connection with cases in which the Department of Justice represents agencies sued under the Act.

121. Loyalty of Government Employees (obsolete). Executive Order 9835.

122. Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, Title 29, United States Code, Sections 161, 162, 176–178 and 186.

123. Section inquiry, States Department, Voice of America (U.S. Information Center) (Pub. L. 402, 80th Congress) (obsolete). This classification covers loyalty and security investigations on personnel employed by or under consideration for employment for Voice of America.

124. European Recovery Program Administration, formerly Foreign Operations Administration, Economic Cooperation Administration or E.R.P., European Recovery Programs; A.I.D., Agency for International Development (obsolete). This classification covers security and loyalty investigations of personnel employed by or under consideration for employment with the European Recovery Program. Pub. L. 472, 80th Congress.

125. Railway Labor Act; Railway Labor Act—Employer's Liability Act Title 45, United States Code, Sections 151–163 and 181–188.

126. National Security Resources Board, Special Inquiry (obsolete). This classification covers loyalty investigations on employees and applicants of the National Security Resources Board.

127. Sensitive Positions in the United States Government, Pub. L. 266 (obsolete). Pub. L. 81st Congress.

128. International Development Program (Foreign Operations Administration) (obsolete). This classification covers background investigations conducted on individuals who are to be assigned to duties under the International Development Program.

129. Evacuation Claims (obsolete). Pub. L. 856, 80th Congress.

130. Special Inquiry. Armed Forces Security Act (obsolete). This classification covers applicant-type investigations conducted for the Armed Forces security agencies.

131. Admiralty Matter. Title 48, United States Code, Sections 741-752 and 781-799.

132. Special Inquiry, Office of Defense Mobilization (obsolete). This classification covers applicant-type investigations of individuals associated with the Office of Defense Mobilization.

133. National Science Foundation Act, Applicant (obsolete). Pub. L. 507, 81st Congress.

134. Foreign Counterintelligence Assets. This classification concerns individuals who provide information to the FBI concerning Foreign Counterintelligence matters.

135. PROSAB (Protection of Strategic Air Command Bases of the U.S. Air Force) (obsolete). This classification covered contacts with individuals with the aim to develop information useful to protect bases of the Strategic Air Command.

136. American Legion Contact (obsolete). This classification covered liaison contracts with American Legion offices.

137. Informants, Other than Foreign Counterintelligence Assets. This classification concerns individuals who furnish information to the FBI concerning criminal violations on a continuing and confidential basis.

138. Loyalty of Employees of the United Nations and Other Public International Organizations. This classification concerns FBI investigations based on referrals from the Office of Personnel Management wherein a question or allegation has been received regarding the applicant's loyalty to the U.S. Government as described in Executive Order 10422.

139. Interception of Communications (Formerly, Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications). Title 47, United States Code, Section 605; Title 47, United States Code, Section 501; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2510-2513.

140. Security of Government Employees; Fraud Against the Government, Executive Order 10450.

141. False Entries in Records of Interstate Carriers. Title 47, United

States Code, Section 220; Title 49, United States Code, Section 20.

142. Illegal Use of Railroad Pass. Title 49, United States Code, Section 1.

143. Interstate Transport of Gambling Devices. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1171 through 1180.

144. Interstate Transportation of Lottery Tickets. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1301.

145. Interstate Transportation of Obscene Materials. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1462, 1464 and 1465.

146. Interstate Transportation of Prison-Made Goods. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1761 and 1762.

147. Fraud Against the Government—Department of Housing and Urban Development, Matters. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 657, 709, 1006, and 1010; Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1709 and 1715.

148. Interstate Transportation of Fireworks. Title 18, United States Code, Section 836.

149. Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 31-35.

150. Harboring of Federal Fugitives, Statistics (obsolete).

151. (Referral cases received from the Office of Personnel Management under Pub. L. 298). Agency for International Development; Department of Energy; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Nation Science Foundation; Peace Corps; Action; U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; World Health Organization; International Labor Organization; International Communications Agency. This classification covers referrals from the Office of Personnel Management where an allegation has been received regarding an applicant's loyalty to the U.S. Government. These referrals refer to applicants from Peace Corps; Department of Energy, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the International Communications Agency.

152. Switchblade Knife Act. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1241-1244.

153. Automobile Information Disclosure Act. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1231-1233.

154. Interstate Transportation of Unsafe Refrigerators. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1211-1214.

155. National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. Title 18, United States Code, Section 799.

156. Employee Retirement Income Security Act. Title 29, United States Code, Sections 1021-1029, 1111, 1131,

and 1141; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 644, 1027, and 1954.

157. Civil Unrest. This classification concerns FBI responsibility for reporting information on civil disturbances or demonstrations. The FBI's investigative responsibility is based on the Attorney General's Guidelines for Reporting on Civil Disorders and Demonstrations Involving a Federal Interest which became effective April 5, 1978.

158. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Security Matter) (obsolete). Pub. L. 86-257, Section 504.

159. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Investigative Matter). Title 29, United States Code, Sections 501, 504, 522, and 530.

160. Federal Train Wreck Statute. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1992.

161. Special Inquiries for White House, Congressional Committee and Other Government Agencies. This classification covers investigations requested by the White House, Congressional committees or other Government agencies.

162. Interstate Gambling Activities. This classification covers information acquired concerning the nature and scope of illegal gambling activities in each field office.

163. Foreign Police Cooperation. This classification covers requests by foreign police for the FBI to render investigative assistance to such agencies.

164. Crime Aboard Aircraft. Title 49, United States Code, Sections 1472 and 1473.

165. Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1065.

166. Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1952.

167. Destruction of Interstate Property. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1281 and 1282.

168. Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1953.

169. Hydraulic Brake Fluid Act (obsolete); 76 Stat. 437, Pub. L. 87-637.

170. Extremist Informants (obsolete). This classification concerns individuals who provided information on a continuing basis on various extremist elements.

171. Motor Vehicle Seat Belt Act (obsolete). Pub. L. 88-201, 80th Congress.

172. Sports Bribery. Title 18, United States Code, Section 244.

173. Public Accommodations, Civil Rights Act of 1964 Public Facilities; Civil Rights Act of 1964 Public Education;

Civil Rights Act of 1964 Employment; Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title 42, United States Code, Section 2000; Title 18, United States Code, Section 245.

174. Explosives and Incendiary Devices; Bomb Threats (Formerly Bombing Matters; Bombing Matters, Threats). Title 18, United States Code, Section 844.

175. Assaulting, Kidnapping or Killing the President (or Vice President) of the United States. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1751.

176. Anti-riot Laws. Title 18, United States Code, Section 245.

177. Discrimination in Housing. Title 42, United States Code, Sections 3601-3619 and 3631.

178. Interstate Obscene or Harassing Telephone Calls. Title 47, United States Code, Section 223.

179. Extortionate Credit Transactions. Title 18, United States Code, Section 891-896.

180. Desecration of the Flag. Title 18, United States Code, Section 700.

181. Consumer Credit Protection Act. Title 15, United States Code, Section 1611.

182. Illegal Gambling Business; Illegal Gambling Business, Obstruction; Illegal Gambling Business Forfeiture. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1955; Title 18, United States Code, Section 1511.

183. Racketeer, Influence and Corrupt Organizations. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1961-1968.

184. Police Killings. This classification concerns investigations conducted by the FBI upon written request from local Chief of Police or duty constituted head of the local agency to actively participate in the investigation of the killing of a police officer. These investigations are based on a Presidential Directive dated June 3, 1971.

185. Protection of Foreign Officials and Officials Guests of the United States. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 112, 970, 1118, 1117 and 1201.

186. Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974. Title 12, United States Code, Section 2602; Title 12, United States Code, Section 2606, and Title 12, United States Code, Section 2607.

187. Privacy Act of 1974, Criminal. Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a.

188. Crime Resistance. This classification covers FBI efforts to develop new or improved approaches, techniques, systems, equipment and devices to improve and strengthen law enforcement as mandated by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Action of 1968.

189. Equal Credit Opportunity Act. Title 15, United States Code, Section 1691.

190. Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts. This classification covers the creation of a correspondence file to preserve and maintain accurate records concerning the handling of requests for records submitted pursuant to the Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts.

191. False Identity Matters. (obsolete) This classification covers the FBI's study and examination of criminal elements' efforts to create false identities.

192. Hobbs Act—Financial Institutions; Commercial Institutions; Armored Carrier. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951.

193. Hobbs Act—Commercial Institutions (obsolete). Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951; Title 47, United States Code, Section 506.

194. Hobbs Act—Corruption of Public Officials. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951.

195. Hobbs Act—Labor Related. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951.

196. Fraud by Wire. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343.

197. Civil Actions or Claims Against the Government. This classification covers all civil suits involving FBI matters and most administrative claims filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act arising from FBI activities.

198. Crime on Indian Reservations. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1151, 1152, and 1153.

199. Foreign Counterintelligence—Terrorism. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

200. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

201. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

202. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

203. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

204. Federal Revenue Sharing. This classification covers FBI investigations conducted where the Attorney General has been authorized to bring civil action whenever he has reason to believe that a pattern or practice of discrimination in disbursement of funds under the Federal Revenue Sharing status exists.

205. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977. Title 15, United States Code, Section 78.

206. Fraud Against the Government—Department of Defense, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Community Services Organization, Department of Transportation. (See classification 46 (supra) for a statutory authority for this and the four following classifications.)

207. Fraud Against the Government—Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Energy, Department of Transportation.

208. Fraud Against the Government—General Services Administration.

209. Fraud Against the Government—Department of Health, and Human Services (Formerly, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

210. Fraud Against the Government—Department of Labor.

211. Ethics in Government Act of 1978, Title VI (Title 28, Sections 591-596).

212. Foreign Counterintelligence—Intelligence Community Support. This is an administrative classification for the FBI's operational and technical support to other Intelligence Community agencies.

213. Fraud Against the Government—Department of Education.

214. Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (Title 42, United States Code, Section 1997).

215. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

216. thru 229. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. (Same authority as 215)

230. thru 240. FBI Training Matters.

241. DEA Applicant Investigations.

242. Automation Matters.

243. Intelligence Identities Protection Act of 1982.

244. Hostage Rescue Team.

245. Drug Investigative task Force.

246 thru 248. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. (Same authority as 215)

249. Environmental Crimes—Investigations involving toxic or hazardous waste violations.

250. Tampering With Consumer Products (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1395)

251. Controlled Substance—Robbery;—Burglary (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 2118)

252. Violent Crime Apprehension Program (VICAP). Case folders containing records relevant to the VICAP Program, in conjunction with the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime Record System at the FBI Academy; Quantico, Virginia.

253. False Identification Crime Control Act of 1982 (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1028—Fraud and Related Activity in Connection With Identification Documents, and Section 1738—Mailing Private Identification Documents Without a Disclaimer)

254. Destruction of Energy Facilities (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1365) relates to the destruction of property of nonnuclear energy facilities.

255. Counterfeiting of State and Corporate Securities (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 511) covers counterfeiting and forgery of all forms of what is loosely interpreted as securities.

256. Hostage Taking—Terrorism (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1203) prohibits taking of hostage(s) to compel third party to do or refrain from doing any act.

257. Trademark Counterfeiting Act (Title 18, United States Code, Section 2320) covers the international trafficking in goods which bear a counterfeited trademark.

258. Credit Card Fraud Act of 1984 (Title 18, United States Code, Section 1029) covers fraud and related activities in connection with access devices (credit and debit cards).

259. Security Clearance Investigations Program. (Same authority as 215)

260. Industrial Security Program. (Same authority as 215)

261. Security Officer Matters. (Same authority as 215)

262. Overseas Homicide (Attempted Homicide—International Terrorism. Title 18, United States Code, Section 2331.

263. Office of Professional Responsibility Matters

264. Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986. Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1030; Title 18, United States Code, Section 2701.

265. Acts of Terrorism in the United States—International Terrorist (Followed by predicate offense from other classification.)

266. Acts of Terrorism in the United States—Domestic Terrorist. (Followed by predicate offense from other classification.)

267. Drug-Related Homicide. Title 21, U.S. Code, Section 848(e).

268. Engineering Technical Matters—FCI.

269. Engineering Technical Matters—Non-FCI.

270. Cooperative Witnesses.

271. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

272. Money Laundering. Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 1956 and 1957.

273. Adoptive Forfeiture Matter—Drug. Forfeiture based on seizure of property by state, local or other Federal authority.

274. Adoptive Forfeiture Matter—Organized Crime. (Same explanation as 273.)

275. Adoptive Forfeiture Matter—White Collar Crime. (Same explanation as 273.)

276. Adoptive Forfeiture Matter—Violent Crime/Major Offenders Program. (Same explanation as 273.)

277. Adoptive Forfeiture Matter—Counterterrorism Program. (Same explanation as 273.)

Records Maintained in FBI Field Divisions—FBI field divisions maintain for limited periods of time investigative, administrative and correspondence records, including files, index cards and related material, some of which are duplicated copies of reports and similar documents forwarded to FBI Headquarters. Most investigative activities conducted by FBI field divisions are reported to FBI Headquarters at one or more stages of the investigation. There are, however, investigative activities wherein no reporting was made to FBI Headquarters, e.g., pending cases not as yet reported and cases which were closed in the field division for any of a number of reasons without reporting to FBI Headquarters.

Duplicate records and records which extract information reported in the main files are also kept in the various divisions of the FBI to assist them in their day-to-day operation. These records are lists of individuals which contain certain biographic data, including physical description and photograph. They may also contain information concerning activities of the individual as reported to FBIHQ by the various field offices. The establishment of these lists is necessitated by the needs of the Division to have immediate access to pertinent information duplicative of data found in the central records without the delay caused by a time-consuming manual search of central indices. The manner of segregating these individuals varies depending on the particular needs of the FBI Division. The information pertaining to individuals who are a part of the list is derivative of information contained in the Central Records System. These duplicative records fall into the following categories:

(1) Listings of individuals used to assist in the location and apprehension of individuals for whom legal process is outstanding (fugitives);

(2) Listings of individuals used in the identification of particular offenders in

cases where the FBI has jurisdiction. These listings include various photograph albums and background data concerning persons who have been formerly charged with a particular crime and who may be suspect in similar criminal activities; and photographs of individuals who are unknown but suspected of involvement in a particular criminal activity, for example, bank surveillance photographs;

(3) Listings of individuals as part of an overall criminal intelligence effort by the FBI. This would include photograph albums, lists of individuals known to be involved in criminal activity, including theft from interstate shipment, interstate transportation of stolen property, and individuals in the upper echelon of organized crime;

(4) Listings of individuals in connection with the FBI's mandate to carry out Presidential directives on January 8, 1943, July 24, 1950, December 15, 1953, and February 18, 1976, which designated the FBI to carry out investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and foreign counterintelligence. These listings may include photograph albums and other listings containing biographic data regarding individuals. This would include lists of identified and suspected foreign intelligence agents and informants;

(5) Special indices duplicative of the central indices used to access the Central Records System have been created from time to time in conjunction with the administration and investigation of major cases. This duplication and segregation facilitates access to documents prepared in connection with major cases.

In recent years, as the emphasis on the investigation of white collar crime, organized crime, and hostile foreign intelligence operations has increased, the FBI has been confronted with increasingly complicated cases, which require more intricate information processing capabilities. Since these complicated investigations frequently involve massive volumes of evidence and other investigative information, the FBI uses its computers, when necessary to collate, analyze, and retrieve investigative information in the most accurate and expeditious manner possible. *It should be noted that this computerized investigative information, which is extracted from the main files or other commercial or governmental sources, is only maintained as necessary to support the FBI's investigative activities.* Information from these internal computerized subsystems of the "Central Records

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

The FBI, by the very nature of its responsibilities to investigate violations of law within its investigative jurisdiction and ensure the internal security of the United States, collects information from a wide variety of sources. Basically, information is obtained, as a result of investigative efforts, from other Government agencies, law enforcement agencies, the general public, informants, witnesses, and public source material.

SYSTEM EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

The Attorney General has exempted this system from subsections (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(C) and (H), (f) and (g) of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a (j)(2) and (k)(2). Rules have been promulgated in accordance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 (b), (c), and (e).